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ABSTRACT

This is the sixth of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. The present volume requires the student to read and write Chinese characters, and to respond orally to questions posed in Chinese characters. Instructional materials in the eight lessons include dialogues, grammar analyses, translation and question-answering exercises, pattern drills, pictorial aids, and reading and writing exercises. The emphasis of the course is on military science. (JB)

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CM 0006 S

CHINESE-MANDARIN

BASIC COURSE
VOLUME VI
LESSONS 64-71

ED184317

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BASIC COURSE

VOLUME VI

Lessons 64=71

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PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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LESSON 64

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	你們在營chyū裏甚麼時候起來?	At camp, when do you get up in the morning?
	B:	我們有的人在chwēi起chwánghàu以前起來.	Some of us get up before the First Call.
	A:	有沒有在chwēi起-chwánghàu以後起來的?	Is there anyone who getsup after the First Call?
	B:	有.有很多人聽到起chwánghàu才起來.	Yes. There are many who do not get up until they hear the First Call.
	A:	你們起來以後點名嗎?	Is there a roll call after you get up?
	B:	起來以後先洗臉.也有的人喜歡洗dzǎu.	After we get up we wash our face first. There are some who prefer taking a bath.
2.	A:	你昨天到那兒去了?	Where did you go yesterday?

B:	到張先生家去了.	I went to Mr. Jāng's home.
A:	他們都在家嗎?	Were they all at home?
B:	都在家.	They were all at home.
A:	你在他們那兒坐了一會兒嗎?	Did you stay there a while?
B:	没有. 我在 chwānghu 外頭看見他們已經吃起飯來了, 所以我就没進去.	No. I noticed through the window that they had already started to eat their meal, so I didn't go in.
A:	你又到那兒去了?	Where did you go then?
B:	我就到李先生家去了.	I went to Mr. Lǐ's home.
A;	李先生在家嗎?	Was Mr. Lǐ home?
B:	他們都在家, 還有很多客人.	They were all at home. There were also many guests.
A:	那麼, 你也可以跟那些客人談談了.	Well, you could also talk to those guests.
B:	我没有跟他們談.	I didn't talk to them.

	A:	為甚麼?	Why?
	B:	我 没進去, 因為 我 剛到 那兒 我 就 聽見 他們 已經 唱起 歌兒 來了.	I didn't go in, because as soon as I arrived there, I heard them starting to sing.
3.	A:	你 甚麼 時候 回的 家?	When did you return home?
	B:	很 晚了. 夜裏 十二 點多了.	Quite late. After 12 o'clock at night.
	A:	你的 孩子 還 等着 你 呢, 對 不對?	Your child was still waiting for you, wasn't he?
	B:	等着 我 呢. 他 一看見 我 回來, 就 哭起來 了.	He was waiting for me. As soon as he saw me return, he started to cry.
	A:	為甚麼?	Why?
	B:	因為 看見 我 没 給 他 買 táng.	Because he saw that I didn't buy any candy for him.
	A:	你 買了 没有?	Did you buy candy?
	B:	買了. 後來 我 把 táng 拿出來 給 他 了.	I did. Later I took it out and gave it to him.

	A:	他看見了 táng 還哭嗎？	Did he continue crying after he saw the candy?
	B:	他一看見 táng，就笑起來了.	As soon as he saw the candy, he started to smile.
4.	A:	我給你的錢呢？	Where is the money I gave you?
	B:	我已經收起來了.	I have already put it away.
	A:	你收在甚麼地方了？	Where did you put it?
	B:	我收在那個屋子裏了.	I put it in that room.
	A:	那個屋子的門開着 ne 嗎？	Is the door to that room open?
	B:	沒開着·我已經把那個門關上了.	No. I already closed the door.
5.	A:	李上士那兒去了？	Where did SFC Lǐ go?
	B:	我們都不知道.	None of us knows.
	A:	張上尉你也不知道嗎？	Captain Jāng, you don't know either, do you?
	B:	我知道，可是我不願意說.	I know, but I don't want to tell.
	A:	他昨天晚上在營房裏	Was he in the barracks

	嗎?	last night?
B:	沒在。他 出去 喝酒去了.	No. He went out for a drink.
A:	他 喝的 多不多?	Did he drink much?
B:	他 喝的 很多. 因為 他 喝的 太多了, 所以 作了 很多 不應gāi 作的 事.	He had a lot of drinks. Because he drank too much,he did many things which he shouldn't have done.
A:	有 jǐngchá 看見 他 沒有?	Did any policeman see him?
B:	有.	Yes.
A:	現在 他 在那兒 呢?	Where is he now?
B:	叫 jǐngchá 把他 關起來 了.	He was locked up by the police.

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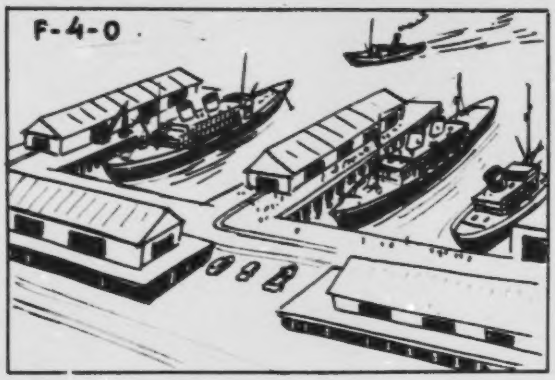

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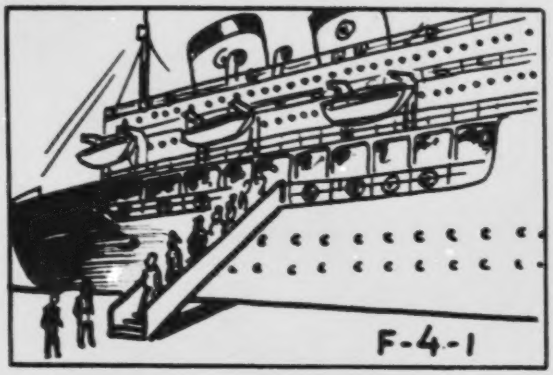

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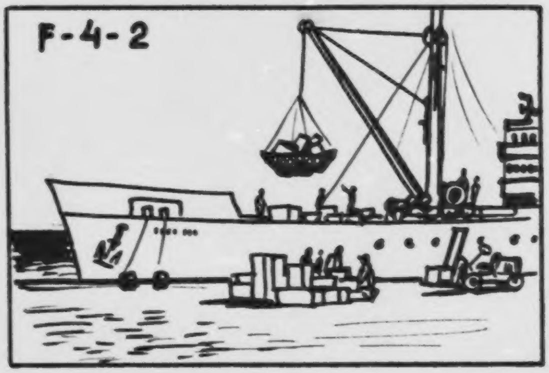

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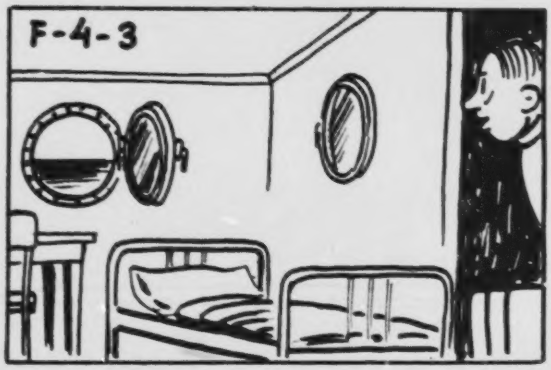

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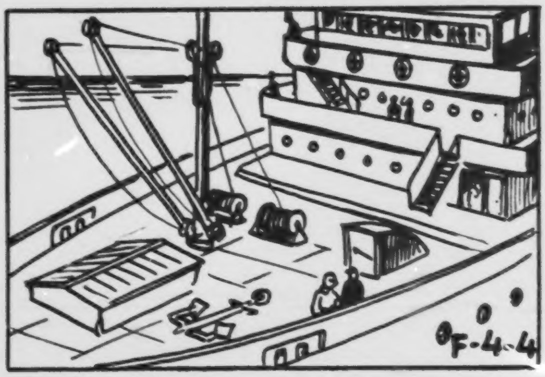

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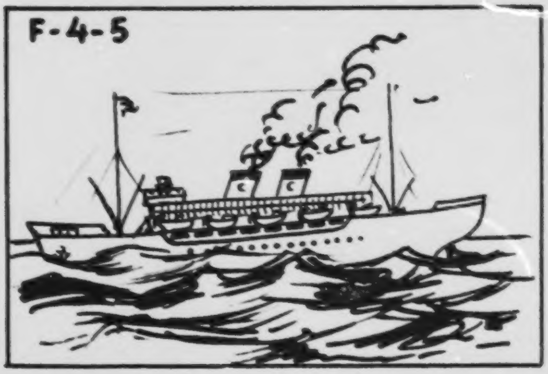

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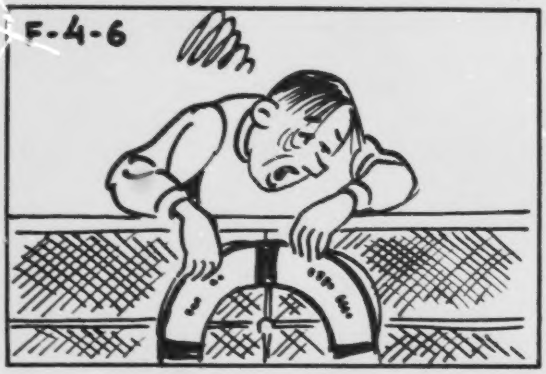

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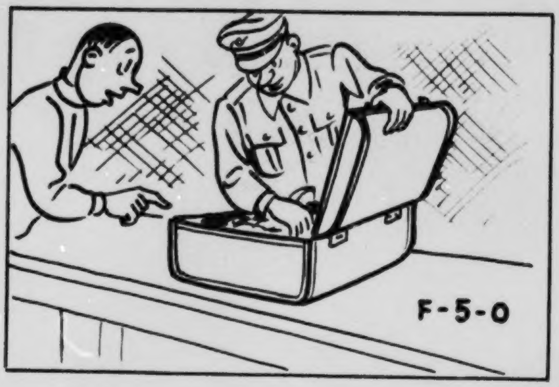

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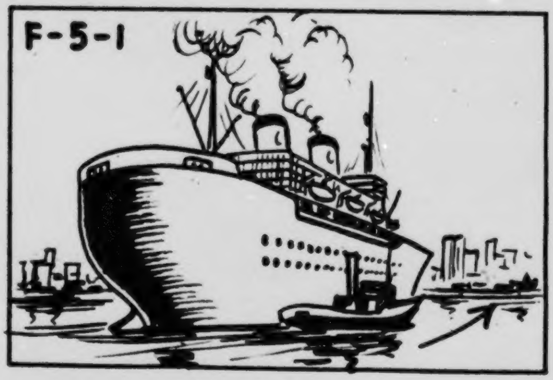

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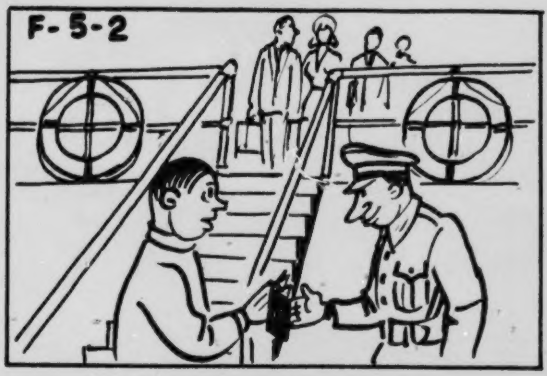

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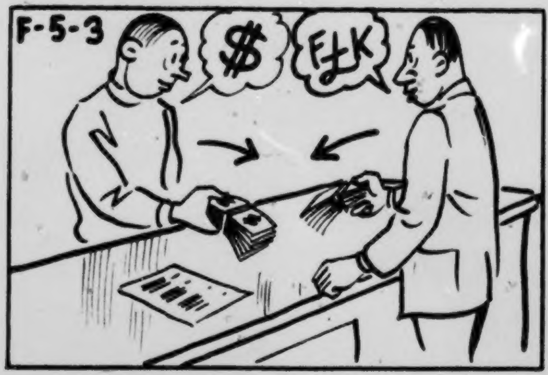

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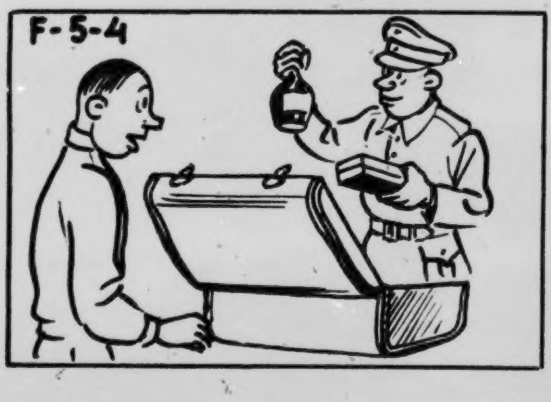

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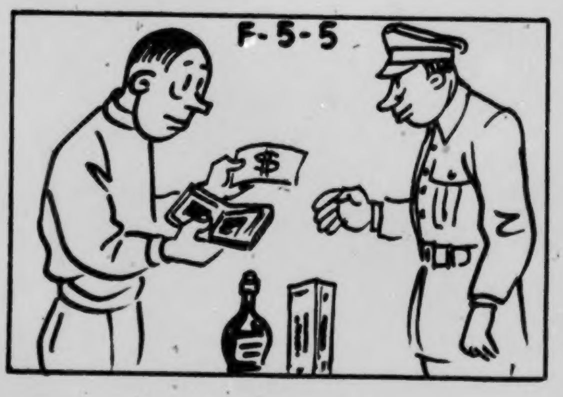

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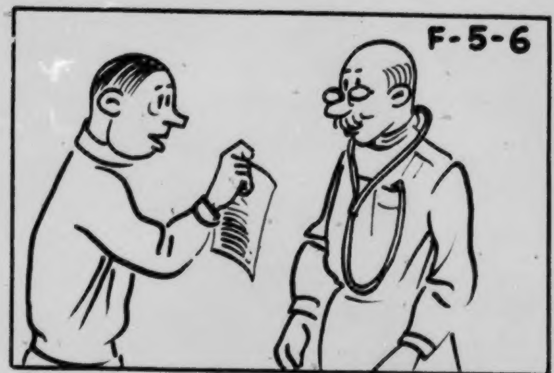

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II. Basic Dialogue

黄美生 跟 謝先生 到了
第三hàu mǎ頭.

黄:	我們現在就去上船吧. 找好了地方再去吃點兒東西.	Let us get aboard the ship now. After we are settled, we can go and get something to eat.
謝:	好. 我們這次坐的這個客船不太大, kǔng怕不怎麼shū-服.	All right. The liner we are taking this time is not very big. I am afraid that it will not be very comfortable.
黄:	我也這麼想 老謝, 你看那個起jùngjī是jwānghwò呢, 還是jwāng我們的行李呢?	I think so too. Old Syè , do you think the crane is now loading cargo or loading our baggage?
謝:	現在jwāng的是hwò, 不是行李. 我不知道爲甚麼客船也要jwānghwò.	The things being loaded now are cargo, not baggage. I don't know why liners also transport cargo.

黃:	聽說 現在 客船 也 jwānghwò,可是 hwò 船 裏頭 也 有 lyǔ 客.	I hear that nowadays liners also transport cargo, and freigters take passengers too.
	(他們 上了 船)	(They boarded the ship)
謝:	這個 tsāng 房 還 不錯, 一個人 一個 屋子 很 shū 服. 老黃, 你的 呢?	This cabin is not too bad, one person in each room, and very comfortable. Old Hwáng, how is yours?
黃:	我 就 在 你 旁邊兒, 所以 我們 還 可以 常常 談一談. 我們 頭等的 tsāng 房 比 二等的 好 多了.	My cabin is right next to yours, therefore we can often get together to talk. Our first class cabins are much better than the second class.
	(船 已經 開了)	(The ship has left port)
謝:	我們 兩個 人 到外頭 走一走 看一看, 好嗎?	Let us go outside to take a walk and look around, how about it?
黃:	船 裏頭 太 熱 我 也 正	It is too hot inside

	想到外頭走走呢. 我想我們已經離開美國有兩千多 hái 里了吧 ?	the ship. I was also thinking of going outside for a walk. I think we are now more than two thousand nautical miles from the United States, don't you think so?
	(到了外頭)	(arriving outside)
謝:	好像風 ywè 來 ywè 大 shr 的.	It seems as if the wind is getting stronger and stronger.
黃:	我也覺得 ywè 來 ywè 不 shū 服 shr 的.... 壞了, 我要 tù 了.	I also feel more and more uncomfortable. It is terrible...I am about to vomit.
謝:	要是想 tù, 就快點兒 tù 出來. Tù 出來就好了.	If you feel like vomiting, better get it out. You will feel better after it is out.
	(過了幾天, 船快到 Yīng-國了)	(After a few days, the ship is about to arrive in England)
謝:	老黃, 你帶的東西多嗎 ?	Old Hwáng, have you brought a lot of luggage with you?

黃:	怎麼?	Why?
謝:	不怎麼.要是你帶東西，hǎi關一定要你上shwèi.	Nothing. If you brought things along, the Customs would ask you to pay duty.
黃:	老謝,你從前來的時候, máfan 不máfan?	Old Syè , was there any trouble when you came here previously?
謝:	很 máfan. 第一,你下船以後要把你的護照給他們看看.	Very troublesome.First, you have to show them your passport after you get off the ship.
黃:	我有護照,也在Yīng國lǐng事館chyānjèng了.	I have a passport. I also got a visa from the British Consulate.
謝:	第二,你得hwàn錢,把你的美國錢都得hwàn Yīng國錢.	Second, you have to change your money, change all your American money into British currency.
黃:	要是我不hwàn,行嗎?	Is it all right if I don't?

謝:	不行. 在Yīng國都用Yīng國錢. 你hwàn好了錢以後, 就得到hǎi關那兒去.	No, it won't do. In England everybody uses British currency. After you get your money exchanged, you have to go to the Customs.
黃:	到hǎi關那兒作甚麼?	What for?
謝:	Hǎi關的人jyǎnchá你的行李, 有的東西得上shwèi.	Customs people will check your luggage. You have to pay duty on some of your things.
黃:	我們的行李呢?	Where is our luggage?
謝:	我們的行李在船syè hwò的時候, 就都拿下來了.	Our luggage was taken off when the ship was unloaded.
黃:	我們要上甚麼shwèi? 我在美國買東西的時候已經上過shwèi了.	What kind of tax do we have to pay? I paid tax when I bought these things in the States.

謝:	那是給美國上 shwèi, 現在到了 Yīng 國給 Yīng 國上 rù 口-shwèi. 酒, syāng水兒, 都得上 shwèi.	Those are taxes paid to the United States. Now that we are in England, we have to pay import duty to England. There is duty on liquor and perfume.
黃:	上完了 shwèi, 就沒甚麼事了吧?	After duties are paid, then there is nothing else, is there?
謝:	還得到 hăi 關的*大夫那兒去打 yùfángjēn.	We have to go to the customs doctor for immunization shots.
黃:	我都打過了. 我有 fángyijèng明書.	I have had all the shots. I have a certificate for it.
謝:	你給大夫看看就可以了, 不必再打 yùfángjēn 了.	You just show it to the doctor , and don't need to have those shots again.

* 大 is pronounced here as dài, like dàifu, in this case.

Vocabulary

1.	chĭjùngjī	起重機	N:	crane, derrick
2.	dǎ yùfángjēn	打預防針	VO:	inoculate (medical)
2.1	dǎjēn	打針	VO:	injection (medical)
3.	dàifu	大夫	N:	doctor (medical)
4.	fángyì jèngmíngshū	防疫証明書	N:	inoculation certificate, immunization certificate
5.	hǎigwān	海關	N:	custom house
6.	hǎilǐ	海里 (浬)	N:	nautical mile
7.	hwàn	換	V:	exchange, change
8.	hwòchwán	貨船	N:	cargo ship, freighter
8.1	hwò	貨	N:	cargo
9.	jwānghwò	裝貨	VO:	load cargo
9.1	jwāng	裝	V:	load, pack
10.	jyǎnchá	檢查	V/N:	inspect
11.	kèchwán	客船	N:	liner, passenger ship
12.	làng	浪	N:	wave
13.	mǎtou	碼頭	N:	wharf, dock
14.	rùkǒushwèi	入口稅	N:	import duty
15.	shàngshwèi	上稅	VO:	pay duty, pay tax
16.	syèhwò	卸貨	VO:	unload cargo
17.	tsāngfáng	艙房	N:	cabin
18.	tù	吐	V:	vomit
19.	ywè.....ywè	越……越	A:	the more.....the more
20.	ywè lái ywè.....	越來越....	A:	getting more and more....

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. The Various Uses of chĭlai as an RV Ending

1.1 Chĭlai used after a verb showing that an action has begun:

Wŏ nyŭ péngyou tīngle wŏde hwà, jyòu syàuchilai le.	After listening to what I said, my girlfriend began to laugh.
Wŏ hái méiwèn háidz yĭjing kūchilai le.	The child started to cry even before I questioned him.

1.11 When there is an object, the object is inserted between chĭ and lai:

Wŏ gāng nyànwán jūngsywé, Jūnggwo gen R̆ben jyòu dáchi jàng laile.	The war between China and Japan started just after I had finished my studies in high school.
Wàng Shàngsyàu jìnle gūngshr̀fáng, jyòu gen wŏmen tánchi hwà laile.	Col. Wang started talking with us when he came into the office.

1.12 Chĭlai is also often used after a SV, showing that some person or thing will possess the quality expressed by the SV:

Dàu Mĕigwo yĭhòu, wŏ rènshrde Mĕigwo péngyou mànmārde dwōchilaile.	After arriving in the United States, I gradually became acquainted with more American friends.
Wŏ sywé kāichē sywéle sz̀ge lĭbài le, syàndzài wŏ jywéde rúngyichilai le.	I have learned driving for four weeks, and it is becoming easier for me now.

1.2 After a verb to stress the actual progress of an action, or after a SV to stress the actual existence of some quality:

Jèijyan shr̀, shwōchilai rúngyi, dzwòchilai nán.	In regard to this matter, it is easy to talk about it but difficult to have it done.

Tyānchi rèchilaide shŕhou, wǒmen jyòu bāndau syāngsya chyù jù.	When the weather gets hot, we move to the countryside to live.

1.3 After certain verbs to show the state of being organized or put together:

Dūngtyan láile, syàtyande yīshang kěyi shōuchilaile.	Winter has arrived, we may put away the summer clothes.
Wǒ yǐjing bǎ nǐde chyán swóchilaile.	I have already locked up your money.

náchilai	pick up	jànchilai	stand up
gwàchilai	hang up	swochilai	lock up
gwānchilai	close up	shōuchilai	pack up

nyànchi shū laile	(took up studying - and remains studying)
dáchi jàng laile	(started to fight - and is still fighting)
syángchi jyā laile	(started to think of home - became homesick)

Translate the following:

1) Before we finished talking, he started to sing.

2) When I arrived, they had started drinking already.

3) After having been in business for two years, he came home and took up studying again.

4) We'd better not talk about him. As soon as he is mentioned I get mad.

5) He starts to smoke when he is idle.

6) You should never lock up the children.

7) The clothes are pretty all right, but they are uncomfortable when you put them on.

8) After you have finished using these things, please pack them up.

9) I know how to do it all right, but it is hard when you start doing it.

10) I started to think about Shanghai when he mentioned New York.

IV. Pattern Drill

Pattern 1

The various uses of chǐlai as an RV ending

A. After a verb

1) to show that an action has begun

哭起來了	started crying
吃起來了	started eating
看起來了	started watching (reading)
跑起來了	started running

etc.

2) when there is an object

打起 jàng 來了	started fighting (a war, a battle)
吃起飯來了	started eating (a meal)
說起話來了	started talking
寫起字來了	started writing (characters)
喝起茶來了	started drinking (tea)

etc.

3) to stress the actual progress of an action

說起來容易	It is easy to say(it).
做起來難	It is hard to do once you start doing it.
吃起來快	When you start eating, it will be very fast.
用起來方便	When you start using it, it will be convenient.

etc.

4) to show the state of being organized (or in good order)

收起來	put (it) away (store it [away])
swó起來	lock it up
拿起來	pick it up
gwà起來	hang it up
關起來	put (it) behind locked doors

Examples:

1)	我跟他說了,他就笑起來了.	As soon as I said it to him,he started laughing.
2)	他一到我們的屋子,就談起話來了.	As soon as he arrived in our room,he started talking.
3)	中國飯做起來慢,吃起來快.	It is slow when one cooks a Chinese meal, but when it comes to eating, it is very fast.
4)	别把畫兒都收起來,我還要看呢.	Do not put away all the paintings, I still want to look at them.

Exercise:

a. Render the following into English orally:

1) Tā yíkànjyan chyán jyòu syàuchilaile.

2) Chwán gāng dàu,dzěmma jyòu syèchi hwò laile?

3) Chwán hái méidau mǎtóu,hǎigwānde rén jyòu jyǎnchá-chilaile.

4) Hǎigwān háiméi jyǎnchá,dzěmma jyòu jwāngchi hwò laile?

5) Tāmen dōu dzai lǐtou hēchi chá laile. Wǒmen hái bujr̄dau ne.

6) Jwōdzshangde jř dōu fēichilaile. Chǐng nǐ bǎ chwānghu gwānshang.

7) Nǐ gei wǒmende hwàr dōu gwàchilaile.

8) Nǐmende dāudz gēn chādz dōu shōuchilaile ma?

b. Render the following into Chinese orally:

1) I started thinking of you when I saw her.

2) They started eating as soon as you left there.

3) Put away the things I just gave you before the guests come.

4) I have locked up all your books in that room.

5) Please put away the pots and pans after you finish cooking.

6) He started singing as soon as he walked into the bathroom.

7) We had already started laughing before he finished telling us his story.

8) After having studied Chinese for three weeks,he started speaking Chinese to me.

B. After a stative verb

吃中國飯的美國人慢慢兒的多起來了.	The number of American people eating Chinese food has gradually increased.
念了四個月的中文以後,我覺得中文容易起來了.	After having studied Chinese for four months, I feel that it is getting easier.

Examples:

天氣暖起來了.你可以把大衣twō了.	The weather is getting warm.You can take off your overcoat now.
這幾天hăi關jyănchá的人多起來了.	The number of custom inspectors has started to increase the past few days.
為甚麼那個屋子hū然lyáng起來了?	How come that room has started to get cold all of a sudden?

Exercise:

1) Lǐ Syáujye dàule Měigwo yǐhòu, pàngchilaile.

2) Wáng Syānsheng jèi jǐtyan lìhaichilaile.

3) Jǐge ywè méikànjyan, tā dwèi wǒmen kèchichilaile.

4) Dūngtyan yígwò, tyānchi jyòu háuchilaile.

5) Yǒule chyán yǐhòu, tāmen dōu shūfuchilaile.

6) Nǐ gāng chr̄de fàn, dzěmma yòu èchilaile?

7) Dàule wǎnshang tyān jyòu lěngchilaile.

8) Búyau shwōle. Tāde lyǎn yǐjing húngchilaile.

b. Render the following into Chinese orally:

1) As soon as summer is over, the weather starts getting cold.

2) Ever since he started eating with us, he became fat.

3) Look at his face! He's turning red before I tell you the story about him.

4) When the weather gets warm, there will be more and more people traveling by car.

5) He said that he was getting thirsty again.

6) After she combed her hair this way, she started looking prettier.

7) Nowadays more and more American students are studying Chinese.

8) When the lawn turns green, I know that spring is near.

Homework

Answer the following questions:

1) Wèishémma yǒude rén dǎ yùfángjēn?

2) Hǎigwān dzwò shémma shr̀?

3) Hwòchwán gēn kèchwán yíyàng ma?

4) Háili làng dàde shŕhou, dzwòchwán shūfu ma?

5) Chǐjùngjī yǒu shémma yùng?

6) Shémma shr̀ rùkǒushwèi?

7) Wèishémma wàigwo hwò yàu shàng rùkǒushwèi?

8) Dzài jèige chéng yǒu méiyou mǎtou? Mǎtou yǒu méiyou chwán?

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 376-383)

376.	特	tè	BF: 特别	特别	-special, distinctive
377.	課	kè	M: lesson	這一課	-this lesson
				第三課	-Lesson three
				上課	-go to class
				下課	-class dismissed
378.	隨 (随)	swéi	V: follow, accompany	隨便	-do as one pleases
379.	替	tì	CV: for (in place of)	替我做	-do(it)for me
				dài替	-substitute
380.	肯	kěn	AV: willing to	不肯上課	-unwilling to go to class
381.	恐	kǔng	BF: fear	恐怕	-afraid that, perhaps, probably

382.	鄉 (乡)	syāng	BF:	鄉下 - country (rural) 鄉下人 - country people
383.	亮	lyàng	SV: light or bright	很亮 - very bright

B. 句子

1. 你喜歡住在鄉下，還是喜歡住在城裏頭？
2. 隨便，那兒都行．
3. 你得在鄉下上課，所以你最好住在鄉下．
4. 鄉下的那個房子前頭、後頭，都有樹．房子裏很黑，不亮．
5. 要是我們替你在鄉下找一個房子，亮一點兒，你肯去住嗎？
6. 我恐怕你們找不着亮一點兒的房．
7. 找的着，就在那個兵營前頭．
8. 那個兵營？
9. 那個工兵 shòu 特別 syùnlyàn 的兵營．
10. 那我就肯到鄉下去住了．
11. 為甚麼黃大夫不肯替那個客船上的客人打預 fángjēn ？
12. 這件事，恐怕說起來容易，作起來難．

13. 上課的時候不應當讓學生隨隨便便的談話.

14. 我女朋友特別愛 chí 馬. 請你替我找一個白馬.

15. 新兵天還沒亮就得起來洗臉, 作半天事才吃早飯.

16. 像馬 língshǔ 這樣兒的東西並不特別, 那個鄉下都有.

B. Gù 事

在法國的一個鄉下, 有一個學校. 學校裏頭有四十幾個學生, 就有一個先生.

有一天, 那個先生不肯上課. 他對學生說:「這個屋子裏頭不夠亮. 我恐怕對你們的 yǎnjing 不好, 所以今天不上課了.」

學生說:「到外頭有太 yáng 的地方去上課, 好嗎?」

先生說:「也不好. 那兒有太 yang ,太亮, 對你們的 yǎnjing 也不好.」

學生說:「我們可以不看書, 請先生隨便給我們說一個 gù 事, 好不好?」

先生說:「說 gù 事得 shòu 過特別 syùnlyàn. 我明天找一個人來替我說, 今天你們都回家吧!」

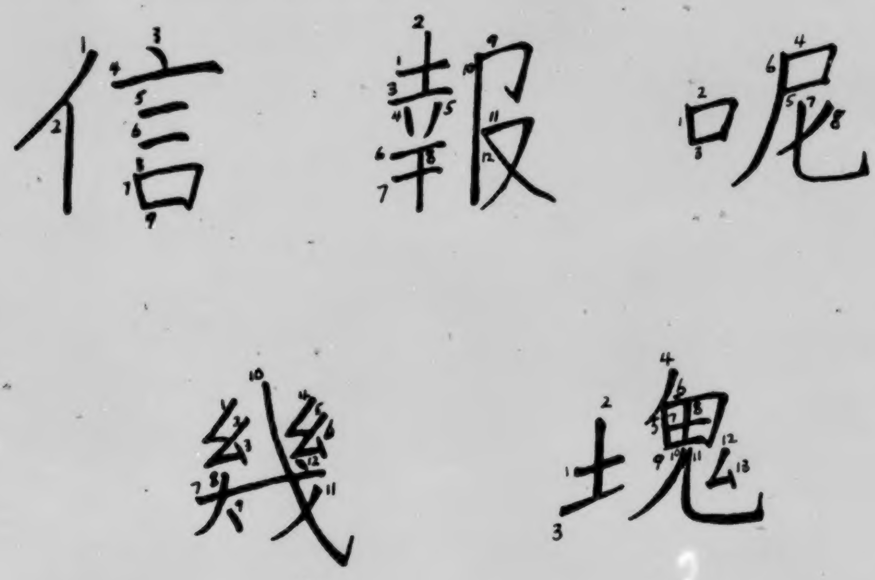
學生都覺得很奇怪, 就問先生:「先生為甚麼不喜歡給我們上課? 是不是您太太跟您生氣了?」

先生說:「對了, 今天早上我太太跟我生氣了, 沒給我早飯吃. 天一亮我就起來了, 現在 è 的 lìhai. 所以, 不能給你們上課, 明天見吧!」

學生說:「明天見!」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 246-250)



B. Radicals

1. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 信
2. 土 (earth, 32) as in: 報, 塊
3. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 呢
4. 幺 (tiny, 52) as in: 幾

LESSON 65

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	那個 城 有 幾個 mǎ頭?	How many wharves are there in that city?
	B:	就 有 兩個.	Only two.
	A:	每一個 mǎ 頭 都 有 起 jùngjī 嗎?	Are there cranes on each wharf?
	B:	就 有 一個 有. Lìng 外 一個 沒有.	Only one has them. The other one doesn't.
	A:	那 兩個 mǎ 頭 都 有 船 嗎?	Do both of those wharves have ships?
	B:	就 有 一個 有船. Lìng 外 一個 沒有.	Only one has ships. The other one doesn't.
	A:	那個 mǎ 頭 有 幾條 船?	How many ships are there at that wharf?
	B:	就 有 一條 船.	Only one ship.
	A:	那個 船 很 長 嗎?	Is that ship very long?
	B:	不長. 就 有 兩百多尺 長.	It isn't. Only two hundred-odd feet.
	A:	船 是 客船 嗎?	Is that ship a liner?
	B:	對了. 是 客船.	Yes, it is a liner.
	A:	客人 很 多 嗎?	Are there many passengers on board?

	B:	不多. 就有三十幾個客人.	Not many. Only thirty-odd passengers.
2.	A:	您到美國的時候，hăi 關 jyănchá 您的行李了嗎?	Did the customs people check your luggage when you arrived in the States?
	B:	Jyănchá 了. 我一到舊 jīn 山, 他們就 jyănchá 我的行李了.	They did. They checked my luggage as soon as I arrived in San Francisco.
	A:	他們看您的護照了嗎?	Did they check your passport?
	B:	他們一看見我,就看我的護照.	As soon as they saw me, they checked my passport.
	A:	他們怎麼說的?	How did they ask?
	B:	他們說:「先生請你把你的護照給我們看看.」	They said: "Sir, please let us see your passport."
	A:	你就給他們看了吧.	You then showed it to them, I suppose.

B:	對了·他們一說,我就拿出來了.	Yes, I took it out as soon as they mentioned it.
A:	後來,他還給你了没有?	Did they return it to you later?
B:	還給我了·他們一看完就還給我了.	They did. As soon as they finished checking it, they returned it to me.
A:	你下船以後作甚麼了?	What did you do after you got off the ship?
B:	我一下了船,就去拿行李去了.	As soon as I got off the ship, I went to pick up my luggage.
A:	他們要你上 shwèi 了嗎?	Did they ask you to pay duty?
B:	没有.他們一看見我的行李很少,就没有叫我上 shwèi.	Once they saw that I had only a few bags, they did not ask me to pay any duty.

	A:	您很高sying吧?	Were you very happy?
	B:	當然很高sying.	Of course I was very happy.
3.	A:	你們昨天到那兒去了?	Where did you go yesterday?
	B:	到mă頭上去看李先生去了.	We went to the wharf to see Mr. Lee.
	A:	後來又到那兒去了?	Where did you go afterwards?
	B:	看見了李先生,就跟他一塊兒去吃飯去了.	After meeting Mr. Lee, we went to have dinner together.
	A:	吃完了飯呢?	What did you do after the meal?
	B:	就跟李先生一塊兒給他太太去買東西去了.	I went with Mr. Lee to buy things for his wife.
	A:	買完了東西呢?	What did you do after shopping?
	B:	就跟李先生一塊兒回他們家去了.	I went with Mr. Lee to their home.

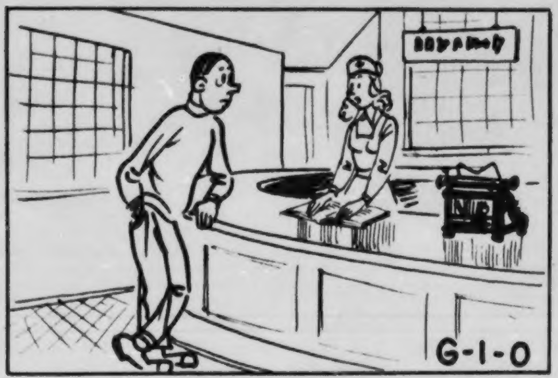
	A:	到了李家以後作甚麼了?	What did you do after you arrived at Lee's home?
	B:	到了他們家就跟他兒子玩兒.	After I arrived at their house, I played with his son.
	A:	玩的很有意思嗎?	Did you have a good time?
	B:	對了, 很有意思.	Yes, it was a lot of fun.
4.	A:	高小姐, 我想請你跟我出去. 你有工夫嗎?	Miss Gāu, I would like to invite you to go out with me, Do you have time?
	B:	要是明天, 我就不能跟你一塊兒出去.	If it's tomorrow, I won't be able to go out with you.
	A:	後天可以嗎?	Is the day after tomorrow all right?
	B:	可以. 要是有別人我就不能跟你	O.K. If there is anybody else in the party, I will not be able to go with

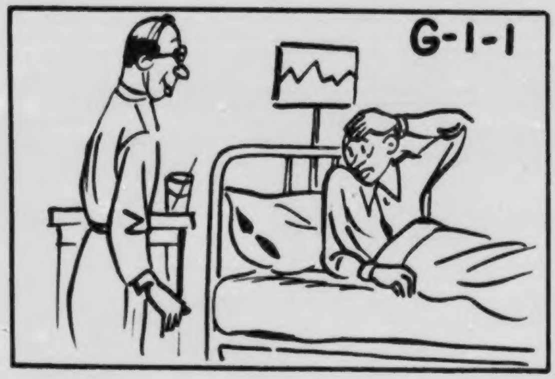
	一塊兒出去了.	you.
A:	没有别人,就是我們兩個人.	There is no one else, just the two of us.
B:	好極了. 要是到舊jin山, 我就不能跟你一塊兒出去了.	That's wonderful. If you're going to San Francisco, I will not be able to go with you.
A:	不到舊jin山去, 就到城裏頭去.	We are not going to San Francisco, just to town.
B:	好. 要是你不自己開車, 我就不跟你一塊兒出去了.	O.K. If you don't drive the car yourself, I will not go out with you.
A:	我没有車. 怎麼辦?	I don't have a car. What are we going to do?
B:	最好不去.	We'd better not go.

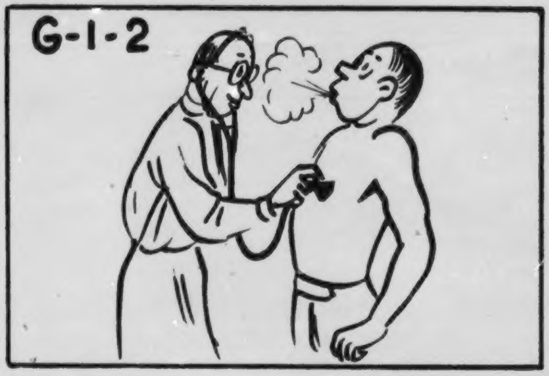
II. Basic Dialogue

黃美生 lyŭ行回來以後，覺得有點兒不 shū服. 因為他在外國玩兒的很lèi，又因為他 shū 了很多錢，所以就病了. 黃太太把他送到一個 yīywàn 去jyănchá shēntĭ:

護士:	先生，您有甚麼事?	Sir, what can I do for you?
黃:	我想 jyănchá shēntĭ.	I want to have a physical examination.
護士:	您姓甚麼? 叫甚麼? 多大了?	What is your last name, first name, and your age?
黃:	我姓黃，叫美生. 三十五了.	My last name is Hwáng. My first name is Mĕishēng. I am thirty-five years old.
護士:	您以前到這個yīywàn 來過嗎?	Have you been to this hospital before?
黃:	來過. 我每年到這兒來 jyănchá shēntĭ 一次.	I have. I come to this hospital for a physical examination once a year. Before I went to that


G-1-0


G-1-1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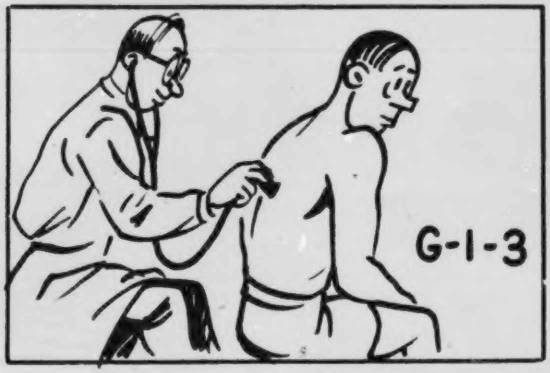
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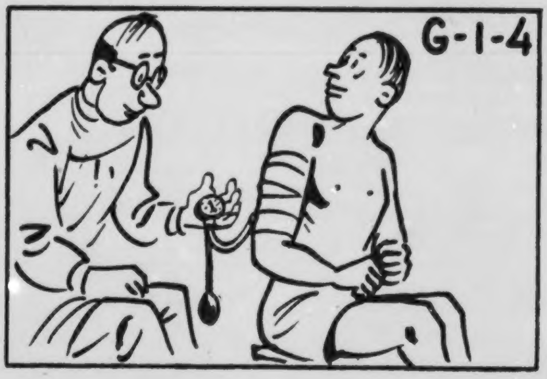
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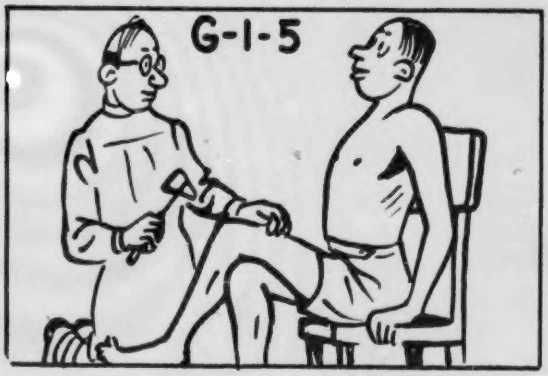
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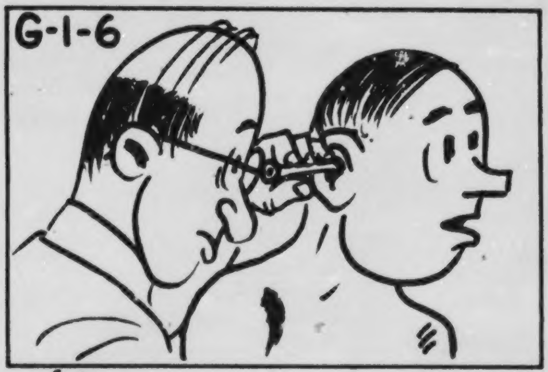

G-1-6

	上月我到法國南邊兒那個小國去以前,到這兒來打過 yùfángjēn.	small country to the south of France last month, I came here for inoculations.
護士:	法國南邊兒那個小國? 一定 dǔ了吧.	That country to the south of France? You must have gambled there.
黃:	我就 dǔ了五天.到第六天我已經没錢了.	I gambled for only five days. On the sixth day I was broke.
護士:	您想住在 yīywàn裏 jyǎnchá 嗎?	Do you want to stay in the hospital for your physical examination?
黃:	對了.因為我覺得有點兒頭 téng..	Yes, because I have a slight headache.
	(黃美生住在 yīywàn 裏頭. Nèikē yī生李大夫來看他.)	(Hwáng Měishēng stays in the hospital and Dr.Lee comes to visit him.)

Yī生:	你今天覺得怎麼樣?	How do you feel today?
黃:	我昨天頭téng的很lìhai, 可是昨天晚上吃了您給的yàu, 今天好多了.	I had a terrible headache yesterday, but after taking the medicine you gave me last night, I am much better today.
Yī生:	你今天已經不fāshāu了. 請你站起來,我聽聽你的syūngbù.	Your fever is gone today. Please stand up so that I can check your chest.
黃:	好.	All right.
Yī生:	請syī一口氣,再慢慢的hū出來.	Please inhale, then exhale slowly.
	(黃慢慢的hū氣.)	(Hwáng exhales slowly.)
Yī生:	好像沒甚麼毛病.我再聽聽你的bèibù. 還是那樣兒hūsyī.	There doesn't seem to be anything wrong. Let me check your back. Take a breath the same way as before.

黃	好.	O.K.
YI 生:	(聽完了bèibù.) 黃先生你的 fèi 一點兒毛病也沒有.	(Finished checking his back.) Mr.Hwáng, there is nothing wrong with your lungs.
黃:	真奇怪, 我老覺得我 fèi 裏頭有水 shr 的.	It's really strange. I have always felt that there was some water in my lungs.
YI 生:	沒有. 你的 fèi 很好. 不知道你的 sywèyā 怎麼樣.	There isn't. Your lungs are very good. I don't know how your blood pressure is.
黃:	前幾天我 dǔ 錢的時候, 我老覺得我的 sywèyā 有點兒高.	A few days ago when I was gambling, I always felt that my blood pressure was rather high.
YI 生:	對了. 着 jí 的時候 sywèyā 都有點兒高. 現在我看看你的 sywèyā .	That's right. When you are worried, your blood pressure is usually a little bit high. Now, let me check your blood pressure.

黃 :	怎麼樣 ?	How is it?
YĪ生 :	不太 高. 我再看看 你的 syīgài, 看看 shén經 有毛病 没有.	Not too high. Let me also check your knees to see if there is anything wrong with your nerves.
黃 :	希望 我的 shén經 没有毛病. 要是 有 毛病 就太 máfan 了.	I hope there is nothing wrong with my nerves. It would be very troublesome if my nerves were out of order.
YĪ生 :	你的 shén經 現在 一點兒毛病 都 没有.	There is nothing wrong at all with your nerves.
黃 :	我的 ěrdwo 呢 ?	How are my ears?
YĪ生 :	有 一點兒 小 毛病. 你 明天到 ěrbíhóukē 去找王 大夫 給 你 看看.	Some minor trouble. Tomorrow please go to the Ear, Nose, & Throat Department and ask Dr. Wáng to take a look at you.

黄:	Erbíhóukē 在那兒?	Where is the Ear, Nose, & Throat Department?
YI生:	護士會告訴你. 明天見吧.	The nurse will tell you. See you tomorrow.

Vocabulary

21.	bèi(bù)	背(部)	N:	back (body)
22.	ěrbíhóukē	耳鼻喉科	N:	ear, nose, and throat department
23.	fāshāu	發燒	VO:	have a fever
24.	fèi	肺	N:	lung
25.	hū chì	呼氣	VO:	exhale
26.	hūsyī	呼吸	V/N:	breathe, take a breath/breath
27.	hùshr	護士	N:	nurse
28.	hwèi	會	A:	would, may
29.	-kǒu	口	M:	a mouth full of (meal, air, water, etc.)
30.	máubìng	毛病	N:	flaw, ailment, defect
31.	nèikē	內科	N:	medical department (as opposed to surgical)
	31.1 wàikē	外科	N:	surgical department
32.	shēntǐ	身體	N:	body, physique
33.	shénjing	神經	N:	nerve
34.	syī chì	吸氣	VO:	inhale
	34.1 syī yìkou chì	吸一口氣	Ph:	take a deep breath (lit. take one mouthful of breath)
35.	syīgài	膝蓋	N:	knee
36.	syūng(bù)	胸(部)	N:	chest (body)
37.	sywèyā	血壓	N:	blood pressure
38.	tóuténg	頭疼	N/SV:	headache
	38.1 téng	疼	SV:	ache, be painful
39.	yàu	藥 (葯)	N:	medicine
40.	yīshēng	醫生	N:	doctor (medical)
41.	yīywàn	醫院	N:	hospital

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. The Various Uses of *Jyòu*

Jyòu is a fixed adverb and generally has two meanings:

1.1 It means "only" and is generally used in the following patterns:

jyòu V NU-M:	Tā jyòu gěile wǒ yíkwai chyán. He gave me only a dollar.
bù méi V jyòu(shr) V:	Tā shémma dōu bùjrdàu, jyòu(shr) jr̄dau chr̄fàn. He doesn't know how to do anything but eat.
V jyòu(shr) bù méi V:	Tā shémma dōu dàile, jyòu(shr) méidài chyán. He brought along everything except money.

Note that *jyòu* in this sense generally receives a stress.

1.2 When the *jyòu* clause is preceded by a time expression or another clause, *jyòu* indicates the short lapse of time between the two. *Jyòu* in this sense may be translated as "then" although in English the word is seldom used. In this sense, *jyòu* is seldom stressed:

Fàn hǎule, wǒmen jyou chr̄ ba.	Dinner is ready, let's eat.
(Dàu) nèige shŕhou, wǒ dàgài jyou jr̄daule.	I will probably know by then.
Tā děng yìhwěr jyou hwéilaile.	He'll be back after a while.
Wǒ chr̄le fàn jyou hwéi jyā.	I'll go home right after the meal.

1.21 Because *jyòu* indicates a short lapse between the *jyòu* clause and the time expression or another clause preceding it, only words which further stress the fact, like *lìkè*, can be added before *jyòu*:

Tā láile, lìkè jyou dzǒule.	He came, but he left immediately.

1.22 Sentence particles le and ba are often used, but never ne except in a question.

1.23 The fact that yi, "as soon as", may be added before the verb in the first clause further indicates the short lapse of time:

Tā yidàu, wǒmen jyou dzǒu.	We'll leave as soon as he arrives.

1.24 The time expression or clause preceding the jyòu clause may express a condition to what follows:

Yàushr míngtyan, wǒ jyou búchyùle.	If it is tomorrow, (then) I will not go.
Yàushr tā dzài shwō yige dz̀, wǒ jyou dǎ tā.	If he speaks one more word, I will hit him.
Yīnwei tā láile, swóyi wǒmen jyou chǐng tā chr̄fàn.	Because he came, we asked him to supper.

Translate the following:

1) I have only one pair of shoes.

2) I will return this to you tomorrow.

3) He lent me only a little more than five hundred dollars.

4) If he doesn't invite me, I will not go.

5) We'll leave this place as soon as our baggage has been inspected.

Make sentences with the following:

1) ....de shŕhou,.......jyou.......

2) ....yǐchyán, ...jyou.......

3) Yàushr.........., ...jyou........

4) Yīnwei..........., swóyi..... jyou......

5) ....yi.......jyou............

IV. Pattern Drill

The Various Uses of jyòu

Pattern 1

Jyòu used as a fixed adverb, meaning "only" and receiving a stress:

A. Chywán yīywàn 就有八個 yī生.

The entire hospital has only eight doctors.

Examples:

1) 上次我 fāshāu 就打了一 jēn.

I only had one injection when I had fever last time.

2) 他的bí 子有毛病,就一邊兒能 hūsyī.

He has some trouble with his nose. He can breathe only on one side.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Měityan wǎnshang hàubīng jyòu chwēi yítsz syīdēng-hàu ma?

2) Píngcháng fēijī jyòu yǒu lyǎngge jyàshřywán. Dwèi budwei?

3) Jyòu shèngle yíge fèide rén yě néng hūsyī ma?

4) Yàushr nǐ jyòu fāshāule sāntyan, swàn buswan dà bìng?

5) Měitsz syàkè wǒmen jyòu syōusyi shŕfēn jūng. Nǐ jywéde gòu bugou?

6) Yīywànlǐde hùshr měityan jyòu lái kàn bìngren sāntsz háishr sztsz?

B. 這個 yī生不看nèikē,就看 yǎněrbíhóukē.

This doctor does not look after internal medicine cases. He only takes care of eyes and E.N.T. patients.

Examples:

1) 這個 yàu dàu是不貴,就是吃了沒甚麼用.

Although this medicine is not expensive, it is useless when you take it.

2) 他的 sywèyā 不太高,就是 shén 經有點兒毛病.

His blood pressure is not high. The only thing wrong with him are his nerves.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Nǐde tóu buténg, jyòushr jywéde hěn jùng; yě děi chr̄ yàu ma?

2) Nǐ néng buneng dzài lyǎngfen jūng lǐtou bùhūchī, jyòu syīchī?

3) Yàushr nǐde syūng buténg, jyòushr hūsyī yǒu dyǎr nán, nǐ kàn bukan dàifu?

4) Yàushr nǐde bèi buténg, jyòushr yǒu dyǎr húng, nǐ chǐng buching yīsheng jyǎnchá?

5) Yàushr nǐde syīgài méi máubing, jyòushr dzǒulùde shŕhou bùshūfu, nǐ dzěmma bàn?

6) Nǐ yàu buyau gēn yíwei búhwèi dzwòfàn, jyòu hwèi mǎi hwàjwāngpǐnde syáujye jyēhwūn?

C.	父親 shēntǐ 很好, 就是 yǎnjing不行了.	(My) Father's health is not bad. The only thing is that his eyes aren't holding out.

Examples:

1) 他太太的 fèi 會好的, 就是以後不能作事了.	His wife's lungs will get well. The only thing is that she won't be able to work again.
2) 已經 jyǎnchá shēntǐ了, 就是還沒 lǐng 到護照呢.	I have already had my physical, only I still don't have my passport yet.

Pattern 2

Jyòu used as a fixed adverb, indicating a short lapse of time, seldom stressed:

Examples:

1) Yī 生到了, 就給你 jyǎnchá shēntǐ了.	The doctor has arrived. He is about to give you a check-up.
2) 你吃了這個 yàu 以後, hūsyī lì刻就容易多了吧.	I suppose your breathing became easier as soon as you took this medicine.
3) 有的孩子一看見護士或是大夫就哭.	Some children start crying as soon as they see a nurse or a doctor.

4) 有的學生說:"我一看見這本書就頭téng."	Some students say: "as soon as I see this book I get a headache."
5) 要是你的 syūngbù 不 shūfu, syī一口氣,就好了.	If you feel uncomfortable in the chest, take a (deep) breath and you'll feel better.
6) 你要是老睡覺不够, 你的 shén經就會有毛病.	If you don't get enough sleep, your nerves will get into trouble.

Exercise:

a. Answer the following questions orally:

1) Nǐmen tīngjyan dzǎudyǎnhàu lìkè jyòu chǐchwáng ma?

2) Wàigwo dūngsyi gěile rùkǒushwèi yǐhou, jyòu kéyi dzài Měigwo màile ma?

3) Syīnbīng bàule dàu, jyòu shòu jīběnsyùnlyàn ma?

4) Yíge ren yìfāshāu jyòu hwèi tóuténg ma?

5) Kāihwǒchēde yìtīngjyan jǐnglíng jyòu tíngchē ma?

6) Měigwo nánren yídàule shŕbáswèi jyòu děi yìngjēng rùwǔ ma?

7) Yàushr Ègwo lǐngshr̀gwǎn bùgei nǐ chyānjèng, nǐ jyòu bunéng dàu Ègwo chyù ma?

8) Yàushr jyūndwèi fāgei nǐde wǔchì, nǐ méihǎuhāurde bǎuyǎng, nǐ jyòu hwèi shòufá ma?

9) Yàushr nǐ bǎ syīngchēshŕjyānbyǎu dyōule, nǐ jyòu bujr̄dau hwǒchē shémma shŕhou kāile ma?

b. Fill in the following blanks orally:

a) using the ".....(lìkè) jyòu..............." pattern:

1) Chwēile shēngchíhàu yǐhou,...............

2) Jyǎuháng láile,..................

3) Lyǔkè dōu shàngle hwǒchē le. Chápyàude chwēile kǒudí...............

b) using the ".......yi V....., jyòu V....." pattern:

1) Jyàshřywán....kànjyan chǐyóu bugòu,...............

2) Chwūntyan....... dau, ...

3) Lǎushu........ tīngjyan māu jyàu,...........

c) using the "yàushr......, jyòu......" pattern:

1) .....píngdz dyàusyalai,........... .

2) .....nǐ bǎ jyūnshr̀mimì gàusung díren,......... .

3) Nǐ kāi chìchē.....sùdù tài kwài,........... .

Homework

Render the following sentences into Chinese orally:

1) Is there anything wrong with you physically?

2) That hospital has a medical department and a surgical department.

3) There was something wrong with my ears, so I went to see the doctor in the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department.

4) He felt that there was something wrong with his lungs.

5) Did the doctor check your back and your chest?

6) A physician made me stay at the hospital and gave me a check-up for two days.

7) The nurse asked me to inhale and exhale.

8) Some mental patients always want to hit people.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos.384-390)

384.	雖 虽	swéi	BF: 雖然	雖然 - although, in spite of
385.	樹 (树)	shù	N: tree	樹上 - on the tree 樹下 - under the tree
386.	發 (发)	fā	V: issue, send forth, turn	發 shāu - have a fever 發護照 - issue a passport
387.	海	hǎi	N: sea	海邊兒 - beach 海軍 - Navy 海關 - custom-house 海 lǐ - nautical mile 上海 - Shanghai (a city in China)
388.	助	jù	BF: help	幫助 - help (someone)
389.	種 种	jùng [jǔng	V: plant N: type, kind] [M: kind]	種樹 - plant trees 種菜 - plant vegetables 種花 - plant flowers

L. 65

390. 記 jì V: record

記得 - remember, recollect

記住 - fix in mind, remember

記下來 - write(it) down

記錯了 - remember incorrectly

L. 65

B. 句子

1. 那個海邊兒很好看嗎？
2. 現在雖然不錯，要是再種點兒樹，就更好看了.
3. 種點兒甚麼樹？
4. 甚麼樹都好.
5. 要是我種樹，你幫助我種嗎？
6. 我一定幫助你.
7. 我記得上次你說幫助我，可是你沒來.
8. 甚麼時候，我不記得了.
9. 上禮拜五.
10. 那天我有點兒發 shāu，不 shūfu ，所以沒來.
11. 護士叫我站在他桌子前頭，先 syī 一口氣再 hū 一口氣.
12. 從前我在離上海很近的一個鄉下買了一個房子，前、後、左、右都種了很多花兒.

13. 要是 yī 生看出來你的 shén 經有毛病,
恐怕他們不肯把護照發給你.

14. 記得從前我在海關作事的時候, 天一
亮就得上 bān, 天黑了還不能回家.

15. 昨天那課書裏說:「你肯幫助別人, 別
人一定也肯幫助你.」

16. 他的衣 shang 的樣子雖然很特別, 可是
不好看. 你覺得怎麼樣?

17. 請你隨便替我買幾個中國筆送給黃大
夫.

18. 這營房放着很多大砲, 無論誰都不能
在這兒照像.

19. 那條是客船, 所以船上的 tsāng 房很大,
特別是頭等 tsāng 房裏都有 shā 發.

20. 今天或是多吃一片肉, 或是少吃一片
肉, 都不要緊. 可是要是天天吃的
太多, 就要 ywè 來 ywè pàng 了.

L. 65

C. Gù事

雖然已經是秋天，可是白天還很熱.

有一位白小姐，上禮拜有點兒發 shāu，所以在家裏頭四五天沒出門了.

他記得大夫對他說的話，要是不發 shāu了，可以到外頭去玩兒玩兒.

白小姐就到海邊兒去玩兒. 那個海邊兒種着很多樹，種着很多花兒，風景很美. 有很多花兒是白小姐幫助種的.

他看見海水很乾淨，也很好看，就想到水裏頭去玩兒一會兒.

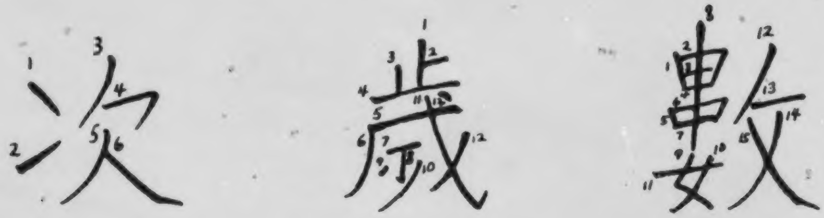
在他旁邊兒沒有別人，就有一位 jǐngchá. 在他 hwàn 衣 shang 的時候，jǐngchá 一句話也沒說，可是等到白小姐要到水裏頭去玩兒的時候，jǐngchá 說：「小姐，不可以在這兒的水裏頭玩兒.」 白小姐

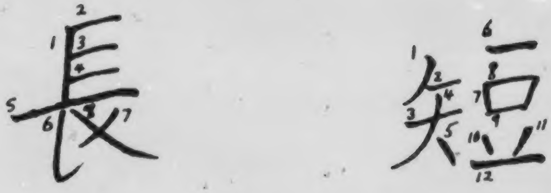
聽了那句話，生氣極了，對 jǐngchá 說：「我 hwàn 衣 shang 的時候，你為甚麼不告訴我，為甚麼現在才告訴我？」

Jǐngchá 說：「小姐，您別生氣．在這兒，hwàn 衣 shang 是可以的，可是到水裏去玩兒，是不可以的．」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 251-255)





B. Radicals

1. 欠 (owe, 76) as in: 次
2. 止 (stop, 77) as in: 歲
3. 攵 (tap, 66) as in: 數
4. 長 (long, 168) as the word 長
5. 矢 (arrow, 111) as in: 短

LESSON 66

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	Yī生看你的 fèi 了嗎?	Did the doctor check your lungs?
	B:	看了. 他聽的時候叫我 syī 氣.	He did. While he was listening he told me to inhale.
	A:	怎麼 syī 氣?	How do you inhale?
	B:	叫我一口一口的 syī.	He told me to inhale slowly.(A mouthful at a time.)
	A:	甚麼意思?	What do you mean?
	B:	叫我 syī 一口氣以後, 等一會兒再 syī 第二口氣.	He told me to take a breath, then wait a while before taking another breath.
2.	A:	你現在有多少錢?	How much money do you have now?
	B:	一共有五百多塊.	Altogether more than five hundred dollars.
	A:	你真有錢. 怎麼有那麼多錢?	You are really rich. How come you have that much money?
	B:	我一個月一個月的把	I put aside money month by month.

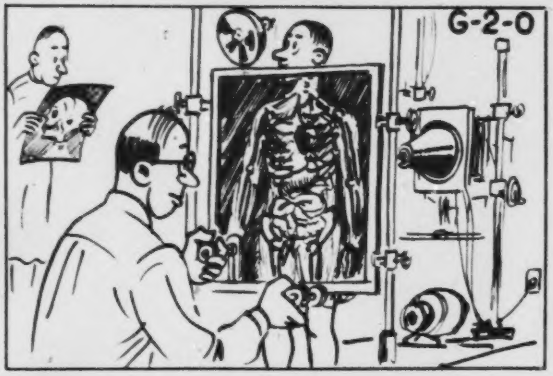
		錢 tswún 起來.	
	A:	你 tswún 在甚麼地方?	Where do you keep your money?
	B:	Tswún 在我的屋子裏.	I put it in my room.
	A:	很好. 以後我也一個月一個月的把錢 tswún 起來.	Very good. From now on I am going to put money away each month.
3.	A:	你怎麼能記得那麼多書?	How can you remember about so many books?
	B:	我一本一本的看.	I read them one at a time.
	A:	我不懂你的意思.	I don't understand what you mean.
	B:	我是看完了一本, 再看一本.	I finish reading one, then read another.
	A:	你為甚麼一本一本的看?	Why do you read them one at a time?
	B:	看完了一本, 你可以記得那本書的意思. 要是没看完一本又去看別的書就記不清楚了.	After finishing one book, you can remember what the book said. If you start to read another book before you finish the first one, you won't remember it clearly.

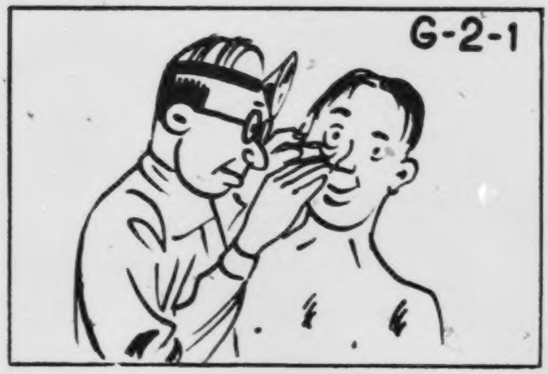
	A:	很好.我也一本一本的看.	Very good. I am going to read them one at a time too.
4.	A:	這兩個fēijīchǎng,那個大?	Which of these two airfields is the bigger one?
	B:	這個大.這兒的fēijī多.	This one is bigger. There are more airplanes here.
	A:	你怎麼知道?	How do you know?
	B:	這兒的fēijī常常兩jyà兩jyà的fēi起來.	Airplanes here often take off two at a time.
	A:	那個小fēijīchǎng呢?	How about that small airfield?
	B:	那個小fēijīchǎng的fēijī,老是一jyà一jyà的fēi起來.	Airplanes at that small airfield always take off one at a time.
5.	A:	你喜歡那個孩子嗎?	Do you like that child?

	B:	不太喜歡.	Not too much.
	A:	為甚麼?	Why not?
	B:	那個孩子吃 táng, 老不是一塊一塊的吃.	That child never eats candy one piece at a time.
	A:	他怎麼吃?	How does he eat it?
	B:	他一次吃好幾塊.	He eats several pieces at a time.
	A:	你告訴過他嗎?	Have you spoken to him about it?
	B:	我告訴過他, 可是他還是三四塊三四塊的吃.	I spoke to him, but he still eats three or four pieces at a time.
6.	A:	你的病, 那個 yīywàn 看的好嗎?	Do you think that hospital can take care of your sickness?
	B:	我想看不好.	I don't think so.
	A:	為甚麼? 那個 yīywàn 的 yī 生都很有名.	Why not? All the doctors at that hospital are very famous.

	B:	真奇怪.我知道他們有名,可是他們看不好我的病.	It is really strange. I know that they are famous, but they cannot cure me.
	A:	你有甚麼病?	What kind of illness do you have?
	B:	我老 è, 老想吃好東西.	I am always hungry and always want to eat good food.
	A:	那麼,你別到那兒去.最好到一個飯館兒去.	In that case, don't go there. You'd better go to a restaurant.
7.	A:	那兩個大夫,那個看病看的好?	Which one of those two doctors is better?
	B:	我想張大夫看病看的好,因為他很有名.	I think Dr. Jāng is better, because he is very famous.
	A:	李大夫呢?	How about Dr. Lee?

B:	我 聽說 他 看的 不太 好. 昨天 跟 前天 他 那兒 一個 病人 都 沒有.	I heard that he is not very good. Yesterday and the day before there was not a single patient in his office.
A:	也許 他 看的 很好, 已經 把 病人 都 看好了.	Maybe he is very good and had all his patients cured.
B:	不對. 因爲 現在 病人 很多. 要是 他 看的 好, 當然 有 很多人 要 他 看.	No. Since there are very many sick people now. If he were any good, of course there would be many people consulting him.


G-2-0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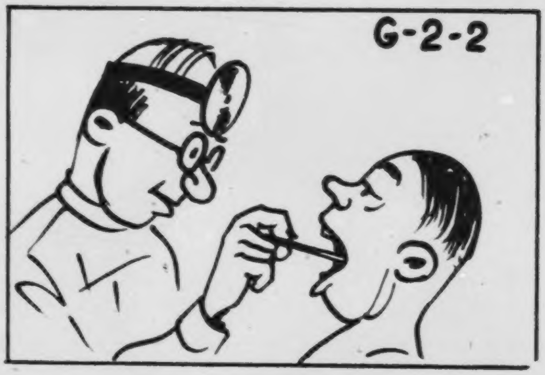
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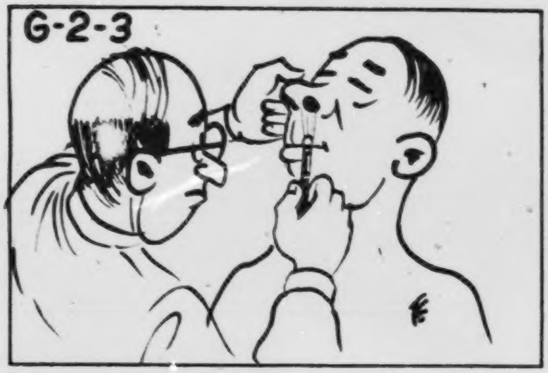
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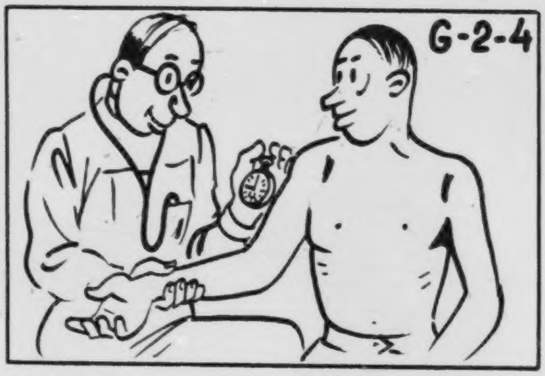
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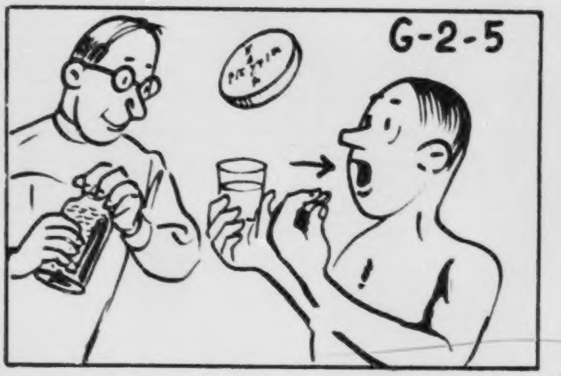
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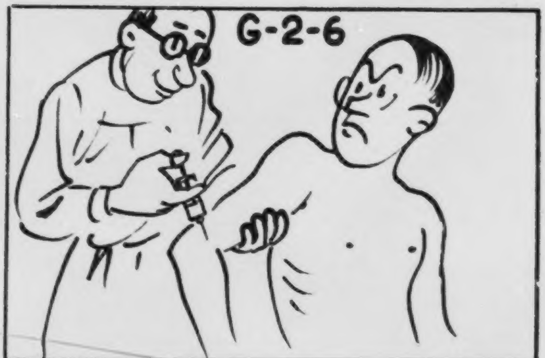
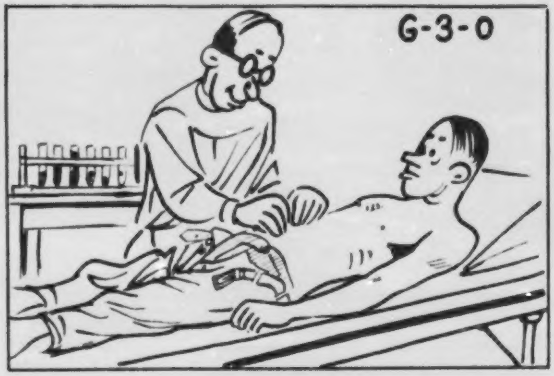

G-2-6

L. 66

G-3-0



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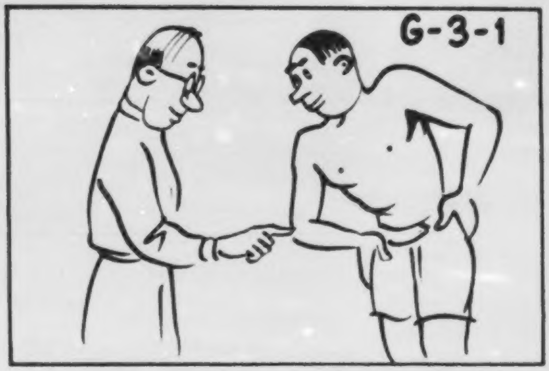
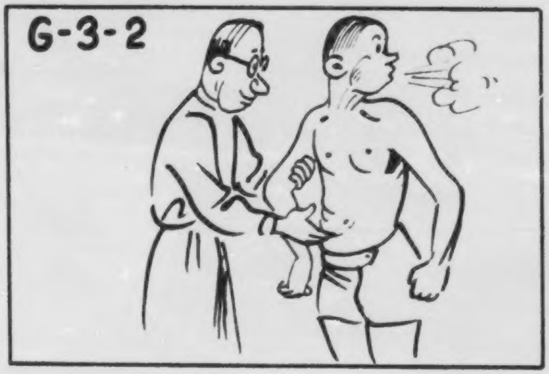
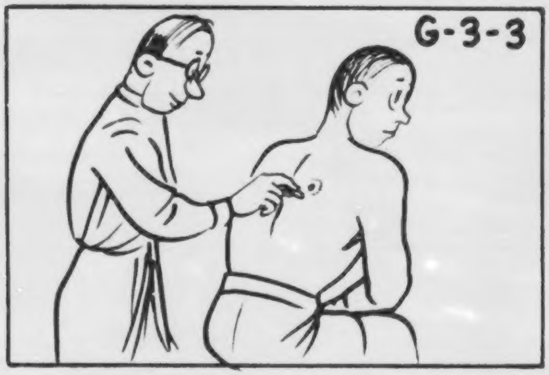


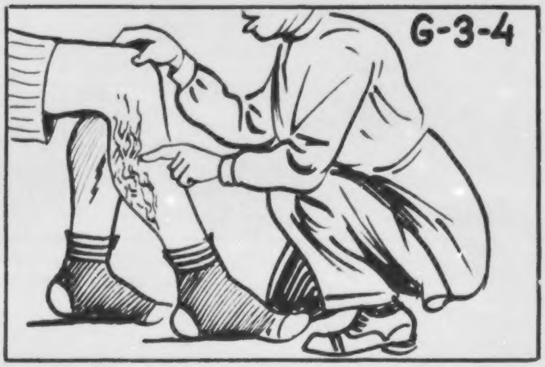
G-3-2



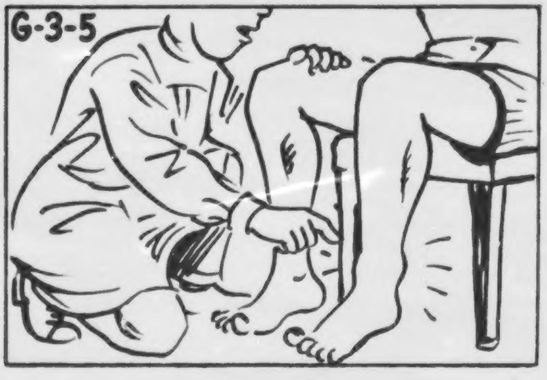
G-3-3



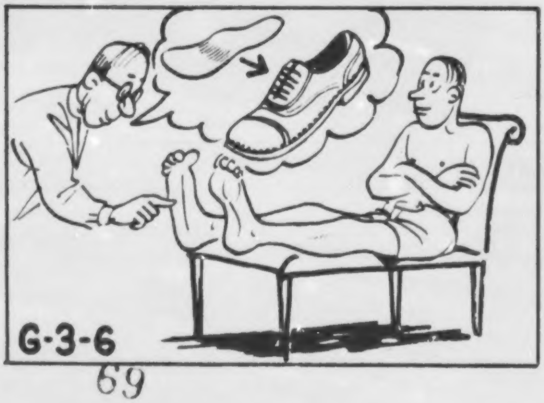
G-3-4



G-3-5



G-3-6



II. Basic Dialogue

黃美生照了 àikèsz̄gwāng 以後
就到 yǎnkē 去 jyǎnchá yǎnjing.
Yǎnkē 的李大夫對他說:

李:	你左邊兒的那 jr yǎnjing 有點兒 shāyǎn, 可是右邊兒這 jr yǎnjing 没有. 現在請你到 ěrbíhóukē 去看王大夫.	There is trachoma in your left eye but not in your right eye. Now, please go to see Dr.Wāng at the ear, nose and throat department.
黃:	好. 在那兒?	O.K. Where is it?
李:	出了這個門,往右,一看就可以看見那個 ěrbíhóukē 的 pái 子.	Go out of this door, turn to the right. You will see the sign of the ear, nose, and throat department at a glance.
黃:	謝謝.	Thank you.
	(在 ěrbíhóukē)	(At the ear, nose, and throat department)
王:	請你張開 dzwěi, 說 "a!" 我看看你的	Please open your mouth, and say "ah". Let me check your

	hóulúng.	throat.
黃:	看完了 hóulúng 還看甚麼?	After checking the throat, what do you check next?
王:	要看看你的 ěrdwo 跟 bí子.	I check your ears and nose.
黃:	我想我的 ěrdwo 很好, 可是不知道 bí子怎麼樣. 前幾天有點兒 shāng 風, bí子真不 shū服.	I think my ears are all right. But I don't know about my nose. A few days ago I had a slight cold. I felt really bad in the nose.
王:	我看看就知道了.	I shall know once I check it.
	(看了以後)	(after checking)
王:	沒甚麼. 現在請你去看 nèikē 張大夫.	There's nothing wrong. Please go to see Dr. Jāng of the medical department.
張:	黃先生我先看看你的 mài, 請你把你的	Mr. Hwáng, let me check your pulse first. Please put your wrist here.

手wàn子 放在 這兒.

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黃:	右手wàn子,還是 左手wàn子?	The right wrist or left wrist?
張:	右手wàn子.	The right wrist.
黃:	怎麼樣?平常 我 覺得 沒甚麼,可是 我pǎu的 很 快的 時候,覺得 我的mài 有點兒 快.	How is it? Ordinarily I do not feel anything, but when I run fast, I feel my pulse speed up a little.
張:	當然. 現在 我 得 先 給 你 點兒yàu 吃,等 一會兒 再 給 你 打 一jēn.	Of course. First I have to give you some medicine. Later I will give you an injection.
黃:	能 不能 不打jēn? 打jēn 很téng.	Is it all right not to give me an injection? Injections are very painful.

張:	打這種 jēn 不 téng. 打完了 jēn, 請你 tăng下, 我 jyănchá-jyănchá 你的 dù子.	This kind of injection is really not painful. After the injection please lie down and I will check your abdomen.
黃:	對了. 我的 dù 子前幾天有點兒 téng.	That's right. A few days ago I felt a little pain in my abdomen.
張:	甚麼地方 téng?	Where did it hurt?
黃:	左邊兒.	On the left side.
張:	請你站起來, wānwan yāu, téng 不 téng?	Please stand up, then bend down. Do you feel any pain?
黃	有點兒, 可是不太 téng.	A little bit, but not too much.
張:	請你 késou 一兩 shēng, 我才能知道呢.	Please cough once or twice, then I can tell.
	(黃 késou)	(Hwáng coughs)
張:	你覺得 téng 嗎?	Do you feel any pain?
黃:	不 téng.	No.
張:	那麼, 就没甚麼. 請你	Then there's nothing wrong. Please turn

	jwàn 過去, 我看看你的 bèibù.	around so that I can check your back.
黃:	好.	All right.
張:	Bèibù 有一個小 núngchwāng. 你的 twěi 怎麼樣?	There is a small abscess on your back. How are your legs?
黃:	請您看看吧.	Please take a look.
張:	兩個 twěi 都有點兒小毛病. Jyǎuwàn 子有點兒 jǔng 了.	There's some slight trouble with both of your legs. Your ankles are a little swollen.
黃:	怎麼辦?	What shall I do?
張:	你得請外 kē 的白大夫給你看看.	You'll have to ask Dr. Bái of the surgical department to take a look at you.
黃:	是不是得常常洗我的 jyǎuwàn 子?	Must I wash my ankles often?
張:	我不知道. 你的 jyǎu 也有點兒毛病.	I don't know. There is also something wrong with your feet.

黃：	甚麼毛病？	What's wrong?
張：	你的 jyǎujǎng 太平，所以你不能走的很快也不能走的很遠.	The bottoms of your feet are too flat, therefore you cannot walk very fast nor very far.
黃：	對了、怎麼辦？	That's right. What shall I do?
張：	得穿一種 syé，慢慢兒的就好了.	You'll have to wear a special kind of shoes.You will be all right gradually.

Vocabulary

42.	dùdz	肚子	N:	abdomen
43.	hóulúng	喉嚨	N:	throat
44.	jāngkai	張開	RV:	open
45.	jàu àikèsz̄gwāng	照愛克司光	VO:	take an X-ray
46.	-jǔng	種	M:	kinds, types
47.	jǔng	腫	V:	swell
48.	jwàn	轉	V:	turn, make a turn
49.	jyǎujǎng	腳掌	N:	bottom of foot (sole)
	49.1 jyǎu	腳	N:	foot (of a body)
50.	jyǎuwàndz	腳腕子	N:	ankle
51.	késou	咳嗽	N/V:	cough
52.	mài (mwò)	脈	N:	pulse
53.	núngchwāng	膿瘡	N:	abscess
54.	páidz	牌子	N:	sign; tag; brand; make
55.	píng	平	SV:	be flat
56.	shāyǎn	痧眼	N:	trachoma
57.	shāngfēng	傷風	VO/N:	catch cold; cold
58.	-shēng	聲	M:	measure for sound, voice
59.	shǒuwàndz	手腕子	N:	wrist
60.	tǎngsya	躺下	RV:	lie down
	60.1 tǎng	躺	V:	lie (down)
61.	tswún	存	V:	keep, preserve
	61.1 tswún chyán	存錢	VO:	deposit money
62.	wān	彎	SV/V:	be bent/bend
63.	yǎnkē	眼科	N:	ophthalmological dept
64.	yāu	腰	N:	waist

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. Reduplicated Measures

A reduplicated measure (MM) has the meaning of "each M" (měiyi M). It often serves as a N or a TW before the V in a sentence, and with an inclusive adverb like dōu, chywán, lǎu or dzǔng:

Nèisyejāng jwōdz, jāngjāng dōu shr̀ wǒde.	Everyone of those tables is mine.
Tā tyāntyān dzǔngshr shwō syàuhwa.	He tells jokes every day.
Wǒ mǎide nèisye pínggwo, gègè(r) chywán shr̀ hwàide.	Everyone of the apples I bought is rotten.
Wǒmen nyánnyán lǎushr dàu wàigwo chyù yítsz̀.	We go abroad once every year.

2. Reduplicated Number-Measures

Number-measures may be reduplicated too (NU-M NU-M). De is usually added at the end and the entire expression functions as an adverb. Each NU-M in the pair may be followed by a noun. The most frequently used NU is yī and the whole pattern means "one by one". When lyǎng, sān, etc., are used, they mean "two by two", "three by three", etc.:

NU-M (N) NU-M (N) de

Byé yíge(rén) yíge(rén)de chyù.	Don't go there one by one.
Wǒ yíge ywè yíge ywè de gěi chyán.	I pay the money by the month.

The N after the NU-M is often left out when the meaning is clear without it, as in the first illustration. If, however, the meaning is not clear without the N, then it cannot be left out, as in the second example.

All the NU-M may be reduplicated in this manner, the frequency of use of these depends on how common they are as number-measures. The common measures given in the list in Lesson 63 are all frequently used in this reduplicated NU-M(N) pattern.

Translate the following:

1) The airplanes take off one by one.

2) You have to say it quickly, don't say it word by word.

3) Please count it sheet by sheet.

4) I do it day by day.

5) I ask them one by one.

3. Descriptive Complement and Resultative Verb Compared

We are accustomed to think of pǎudekwài as an RV, kwài serving as the result of pǎu and the whole combination referring to the capability of the actor in carrying out the action. In this case, it is customary to write all the syllables together, forming one RV expression:

Tā pǎudekwài.	He can run fast.

But kwài in this pattern may describe the manner or degree of the action pǎu rather than its result. In this case, kwài is considered as a descriptive complement of pǎu and is written separately:

Tā pǎude kwài.	His running--the way he runs--is fast.

The following sentence illustrates the different functions of kwài as an RVE and as descriptive complement:

Rén shwō tā tài pàng, pǎubukwài. Nǐ kàn, tā pǎude hěn kwài.

People say he's too fat and can't run fast. Look, he runs very fast.

3.1 The two different functions of kwài can be seen more clearly in a negative statement. In a negative potential RV with kwài as the RVE, the form is the familiar pǎubukwài; but when kwài serves as a descriptive complement, de must be added after the V, pǎude bukwài.

Resultative Verb:	Tā pǎubukwài.	He cannot run fast.
Descriptive Complement:	Tā pǎude búkwài.	He doesn't run fast.

3.2 It is profitable to review the pattern of "describing the manner of an action" introduced in Lesson 26, which is the same as calling what comes after the V a descriptive complement:

Tā sywé Jūnggwo hwà, sywéde hěn kwài.
Tāde Jūnggwo hwà, sywéde hěn kwài.
Jèige shr̀ching, nǐ dzwòde butswò.
Lǎutàitai dzǒulù, dzǒude hěn màn.

3.3 The Structure of the Descriptive Complement

The descriptive complement describes the manner or extent of the main action (V) or the state (SV) preceding it:

Chr̄de wǒ jànbuchiláile.
I ate so much that I couldn't stand up.

Gāusyǐngde tā yíyè méishwèijyàu.
He was excited to such an extent that he didn't sleep all night.

The descriptive complement may be just an SV (as illustrated in 3 and 3.1) or a clause-- S-SV, S-RV, or S-V-O:

SV: Tā pǎude hěn kwài.
S-SV: Tā shwōde wǒmen lèijíle.
S-RV: Lèide wǒ jànbuchiláile.
S-V-O: Mángde wǒ méichr̄ wǎnfàn.

The important element in all these structures is the SV, V or RV; the S or O, or both, may be dropped when the meaning is clear without them.

Translate the following:

1) He sings beautifully.

2) He can write very well, but he doesn't want to.

3) I think he can explain it clearly.

4) Can we finish this book within a month? I think you can, but he can't.

5) I cannot get enough to eat at his house.

6) Each and every winter he has to visit a doctor.

7) As soon as summer arrives, everybody feels like going to the park to take a walk.

8) The teacher told us to go to the blackboard two at a time to write characters.

9) He placed the things that he had bought on the table one at a time.

10) She wears that dress everyday.

11) The planes at the airport are taking off one at a time.

12) We have to learn one lesson at a time.

13) The tanks have started firing one at a time.

14) When the passenger ship arrived at the dock, the passengers walked down the ship one at a time.

15) Please translate that German story a sentence at a time.

IV. Pattern Drill

Pattern 1

Reduplicated measures:

他給我的紙,張張是黃的.	Each and every sheet of the paper he gave me was yellow.

Examples:

1) 我昨天買的 pínggwo, 個個很大.	Each and every one of the apples I bought yesterday was very big.
2) 這個學校外頭的車, lyànglyàng 是新的.	Each and every car outside this school is new.

Exercise:

a. Render the following into English orally:

1) Tāmen jyālide rén gègè dōu hěn tsūngming.

2) Nèige pùdzlide dūngsyi yàngyàng dōu bútswò.

3) Jèige gwèidzlide shū běnběn wǒ dōu nyàngwo.

4) Nǐ kàn jèisye pínggwo shùshang kēkē dōu yǒu pínggwo le.

b. Render the following into Chinese orally:

1) He is mentioned in every one of these books.

2) The businessmen in Peiping are all very polite.

3) Every one of those five sheets of paper is dirty.

4) All fat people like to eat.

Pattern 2

Reduplicated Number-Measures:

他把kǎu好的myànbāu 一片一片的放在pán子裏.	He laid out the bread he had toasted piece by piece on the platter.

Examples:

1) 他買syé,兩shwāng兩shwāng的買.	When he buys shoes, he buys them two pairs at a time.
2) Dyàn車一lyàng一lyàng的過去了.	Streetcars are passing here one by one.

Exercise:

a. Render the following into English orally:

1) Dzài Měigwo mài jīdàn,yìdá yìdáde mài.

2) Pùdzlide dūngsyi, jyàchyan dōu buyiyàng. Yàu mǎi pyányide děi yíjyànyíjyànde kàn.

3) Tāmen chr̄wánle yǐhòu, yígèyígède dōu dzǒule.

4) Jèisye shānpàu hěn jùng. Swéirán jīntyan wǒmende rén budwō, kěshr wǒmen kéyi yiményiménde bāndàu hwǒchēshang chyu.

b. Render the following into Chinese orally:

1) Please tell them to come in one at a time.

2) He counted his candy piece by piece.

3) They moved the machineguns to the truck one by one.

4) The children drank milk a bottle at a time.

Pattern 3

Descriptive Complement:

他走的好看.	She walks gracefully.

Examples:

1) Jàu小姐唱歌,唱的很好聽.	Miss Jàu sings beautifully.
2) 他笑的yāu 都wān了.	He laughed till his waist was bent.

Exercise:

a. Render the following into English orally:

1) Tā shwōde wǒmen dōu shwèijyàu le.

2) Nǐ dzǒude tài màn.

3) Tā lèide busyǎng shwōhwà le.

4) Tā gāusyìngde chàngchigērlaile.

5) Syàndzàide fēijī fēide jēn kwài.

6) Jèijāng hwàr nǐ hwàde hěn hǎu.

7) Tā syědz̀ syěde shǒuwàndz lèijíle.

8) Tā yùng kwàidz chr̄fàn, chr̄de mànjíle.

b. Render the following into Chinese orally:

1) He eats very slowly.

2) She speaks fast.

3) We were so busy that we all forgot to eat.

4) They were so excited that they all stayed up late last night.

5) He was so mad that he did not want to talk about it any more.

6) You walk too fast. I cannot keep up with you.

7) He learns the Chinese language slowly, but he learns singing very fast.

8) He eats Chinese food with chopsticks slowly. He said that he enjoyed eating Chinese food with chopsticks.

Homework

Answer the following questions:

1) Nǐ chōu shémma páidzde yān?

2) Nǐ shāngfēngde shŕhou jywéde dzěmmayàng?

3) Wèishémma yǒude rén yàu jàu àikèsz̄gwāng?

4) Jyǎujǎng hěn píng de rén dzǒulù fāngbyan ma?

5) Nǐ bǎ shémma dàidzai shǒuwàndzshang?

6) Nǐ késoude shŕhou,hē shwěi yǒu yùng ma?

7) Nǐ yāushangde pídài shr̀ hēide ma?

8) Nǐ bǎ chyán tswúndzài nǎr?

9) Shāyǎn shr̀ shémma bìng?

10) Nǐ kāi chìchē, yàu jwǎnwānde shŕhou dzěmma gàusung byéren nǐ yàu jwǎnwān?

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos.391-398)

391.	醫 医	yī	BF: to heal, medical	醫生 - medical doctor 醫院 - hospital
392.	院	ywàn	BF: hall, court yard	醫院 - hospital 院子 - court yard
393.	身	shēn	N: body	身體 - body, health 身上 - on the body, on the person
394.	體 体	tǐ	BF: body	身體 - body, health
395.	概 槪	gài	BF: 大概	大槪 - probably
396.	燈 灯	dēng	N: lamp	路燈 - street light lyù 燈 - green light 紅燈 - red light 紅lyù燈 - traffic lights

397.	商	shāng	BF: commerce	商量	- talk over, discuss terms, consult
398.	量	lyáng	V: survey, measure	商量	- talk over, discuss terms, consult
		[lyàng	BF: capacity]		

B. 句子

1. 我的身體覺得有點兒不 shūfu, 怎麼辦?
2. 我想你最好跟你太太商量商量.
3. 要是我跟他商量, 他大概要送我到醫
院去.
4. 很好. 因為城裏頭的那個醫院很有名.
5. 怎麼走?
6. 從這兒往東走. 走到第七街, 往右
一直走. 過了紅 lyù 燈, 就看見醫院
的 pái 子了.
7. 第七街就有一個紅 lyù 燈嗎?
8. 對了. 就有一個紅 lyù 燈.
9. 你記得那次他發 shāu 還幫着你種菜嗎?
10. 我家院子前頭有路燈, 我們在路燈旁
邊兒種了一 kē 樹.
11. 雖然他就是一位海軍少尉, 他從來不
隨便作事, 不跟別人商量.

C. Gù 事

張子美是一個中國人，有一天他去看他的朋友李先文先生。

李先生大概有點 shāng 風，所以覺得身體有點兒不 shūfu。他就對張子美說：「我是不是應當到醫院去看看？」張子美說：「最好請中國醫生看看，因為中國醫生看 nèikē 的病，是世界上最有名的。要是外 kē，可以到醫院去看。」

李先文說：「你的意思很好，可是我想跟你商量商量去看那個中國大夫。」

張子美說：「那位白大夫很好，他雖然是一個中國醫生，可是他用很多外國法子看病，給你中國 yàu 吃。」

李先文說：「不行，不行，我最怕吃中國 yàu。我還是想到醫院去看我的病。」

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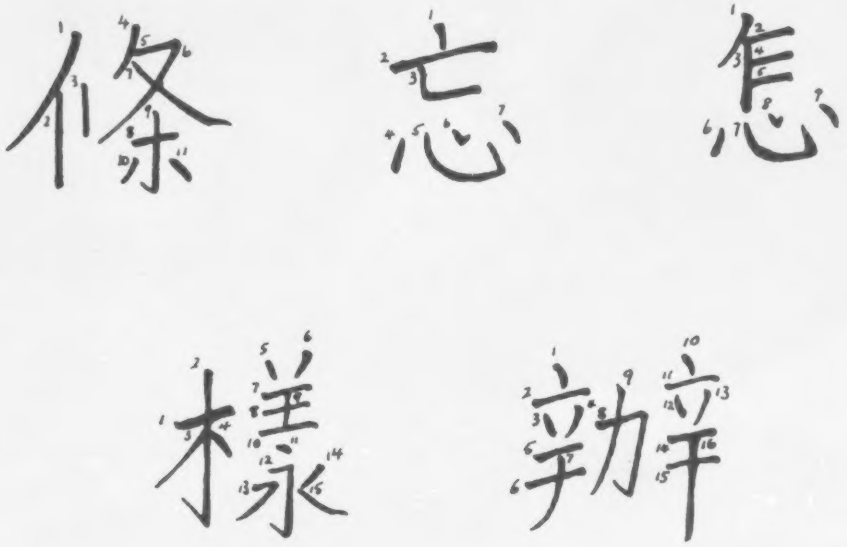
張子美說：「到醫院去看病，太 máfan．第一，你先得等半天，等的時候太長，對你的病很不好．第二，大夫聽聽你的 syūngbù，你的 bèibù，聽了半天，還不知道你有甚麼病．第三，還得叫你去照愛 kèsz̄gwāng，照了半天，也許還不行．第四，還要給你打 jēn．第五，⋯⋯」

李先文說：「行了，行了，別說了，我現在就去看白大夫．他在那兒？」

張子美說：「我今天開車來了．我送你去．到了大街上，一直走．到了小山街，往左，過了第一個紅 lyù 燈就到了．」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 256-260)



B. Radicals

1. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 條
2. 心 (heart, 61) as in: 忘, 怎
3. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 樣
4. 辛 (bitter, 160) as in: 辦

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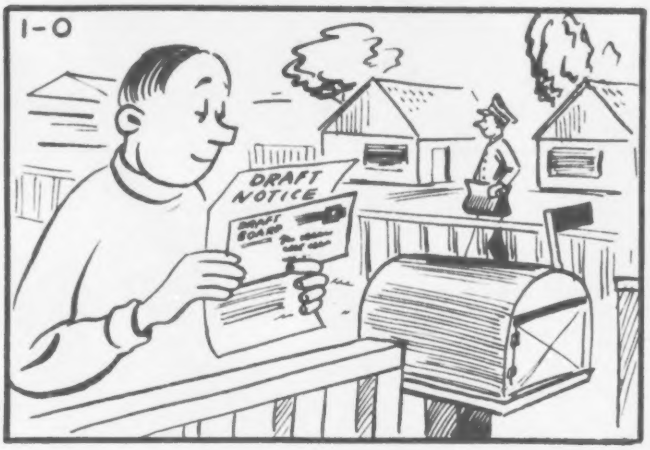
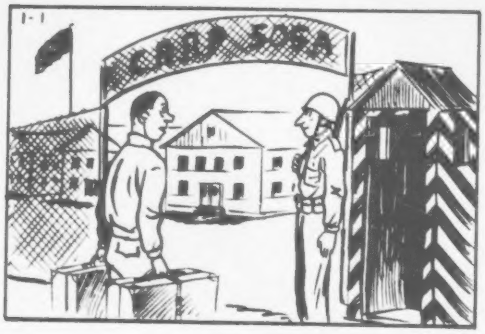

1-0
DRAFT NOTICE
DRAFT BOARD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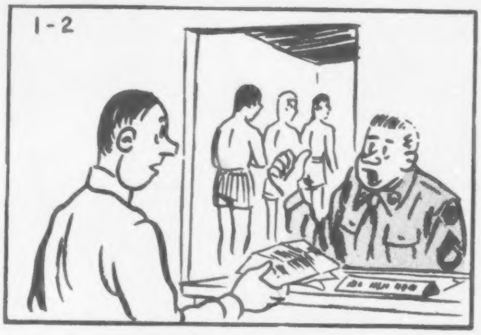
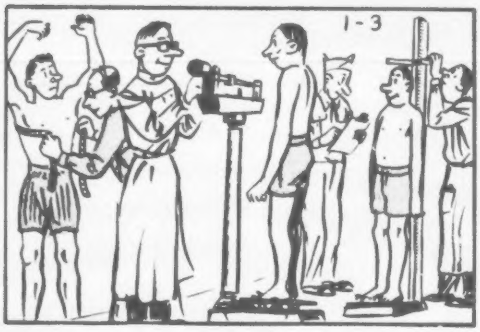
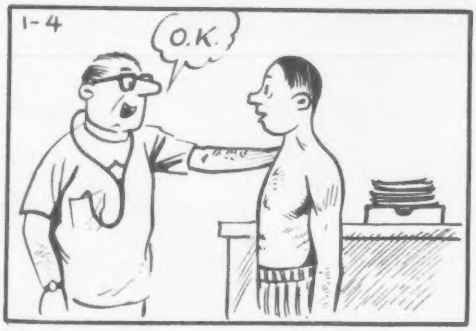
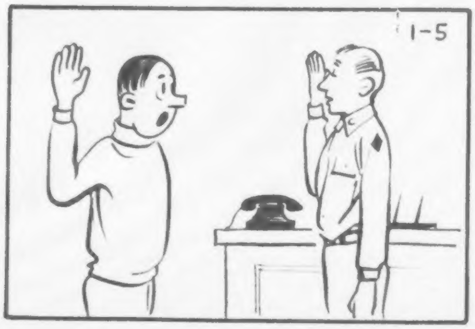
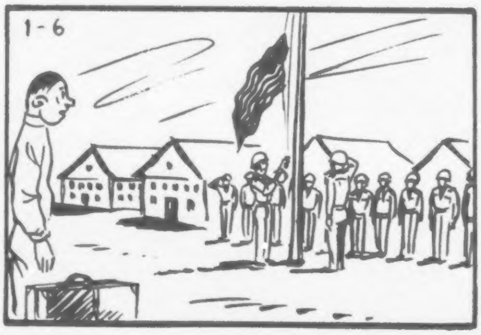
CAMP SOSA











LESSON 67

I. Military Subject

有一位中國上士叫白大貴.
他到美國來 shòu syùnlyàn.有
一個 syīngchī 三他 pèng 見一位
美國軍人叫李 Jōu (Joseph Lee).
他們兩個人談的很有意
思.

白:	你是從那年起當兵的?	Jōu, when did you enter the service?
李:	在一九六líng年,有一天我 jyē 到 jēng 兵 jyú 的 mìngling 叫我去當兵.	One day in 1960 I received an order from the Draft Board directing me to report for military service.
白:	那一次 jēng 了多少兵?	How many men were drafted at that time?
李:	所有一九四一生的男人都得去當兵.	All males who were born in 1941 had to report for military service.
白:	你那時候多大?	How old were you at that time?

李：	我剛過了十九歲. 所以得去當兵.	I was just over 19 years old, therefore I had to serve.
白：	你lì刻就去報到了嗎？	Did you report right away?
李：	沒有那麼容易. 第一我先得去jyǎnchá身體.	It wasn't that simple. First I had to have my physical check-up.
白：	你們jyǎnchá 身體, máfan不máfan?	Was your physical examination troublesome?
李：	很máfan. 他們量我的體高, 體jùng, syūngwéi, 給我照愛kèsz̄gwāng, 也jyǎnchá我身體别的bùfen.	Very troublesome. They measured my height, weight, chest, and had me take an X-ray, also checked the other parts of my body.
白：	那時候你多高？多jùng?	What was your height then? Your weight?
李：	我五尺八寸半, 一百七十五	Five feet eight and a half inches. One

	bàng 半.	hundred seventy-five and a half pounds.
白:	你當然 hégé 了.	Of course you were qualified.
李:	Hégé 了. 可是 jyǎnchá 完了的時候, 我不知道 hégé 不 hégé.	I was qualified, but when I finished the examination I did not know then whether I qualified or not.
白:	你甚麼時候知道的?	When did you find out?
李:	Jyǎnchá 完了以後, 先得 sywānshr̀. 後來他們才 tūng 知我, 告訴我 hégé 了.	After the physical examination I had to take an oath of enlistment first. Then they notified me that I had passed.
白:	你們 rùwǔsywānshr̀ 的時候, 都說甚麼?	What did you say for your oath of enlistment?
李:	有一個人問我願意	A person asked me if I was willing to

	不願意為美國當兵. 我說願意.	serve the United States. I answered "Yes".
白:	他們甚麼時候 tūng知你的?	When did they notify you?
李:	Hégé 了以後,陸軍就給我一個 mingling叫我到五 ling 五營 chyū去報到.	After I had passed the examination, the Army sent me an order, directing me to report to Fort 505.
白:	誰把那個mingling送給你的?	Who delivered that order to you?
李:	Yóu 差.* 我忘了是syīngchi-幾了.	The mailman. I forgot which day of the week it was.
白:	你很高sying吧?	Were you very happy?
李:	沒甚麼. 人人都得當兵, 所以我也就沒有甚麼高sying不高sying了. 有一天 yóu差給我送來了一fēng信.	It was nothing. Everyone must serve, so it did not make any difference to me if I was happy or not. One day the mailman delivered a letter to me.

*差 here is pronounced as chāi.

	打開信一看，是 mìnglìng，叫我到營 chyū 去報到.	As soon as I opened the letter, I noticed that it was an order, directing me to report.
白:	你去報到的時候，你知道不知道陸軍的士 gwān 都很 lìhai?	When you reported, did you know that those Army non-commissioned officers were very strict?
李:	那時候知道一點兒，可是不知道有多麽 lìhai. 我記得去報到的時候，營 chyū 外頭的 shàu 所有一個 shǒuwèi 的，他看見我的時候說話很客氣.	I knew a little then, but didn't know how tough. I remember when I reported, there was a guard at the sentry post outside the Fort, who spoke very politely to me when he saw me.

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白:	他對你說了甚麼?	What did he say to you?
李:	他說,要jyàngchi 了,你聽見他們chwēi jyàngchihàu 的時候,就得lì 正.	He said"The flag is about to be lowered. When you hear them sound retreat, you must stand at attention."
白:	你lì 正了嗎 ?	Did you stand at attention?
李:	我lì 正了.	I did.

II. Interrogation Exercise

有一天有一個美國士gwān shěn問一個Jyǎ國戰fú很多問tí.

Q:	你姓甚麼叫甚麼?	What is your last name and your given name?
A:	姓王,叫海gwāng.	My last name is Wáng. My first name is Hǎi-gwāng.
Q:	你當了多少年的兵了?	How long have you been in the service?
A:	十幾年了.	More than ten years.
Q:	你怎麼想當兵的?	How did you get the idea of joining the service?
A:	不是我要當兵的,是他們把我jēng去的.	I did not want to join the service; I was drafted.
Q:	他們怎麼把你jēng去的?	How did they draft you?
A:	我剛過了十八歲,我們那兒的jēng兵jyú就	When I was 18 years old, our local draft board ordered me to

	叫我去 jyǎnchá 身體.	take a physical examination.
Q:	那時候,你多高,多 jùng?	How tall and how heavy were you then?
A:	我體高五尺六寸半.	My height was 66 and a half inches.
Q:	體 jùng 呢?	Your weight?
A:	一百五十多 bàng.	150-odd pounds.
Q:	Jyǎnchá 身體的時候,他們還 jyǎnchá 甚麼了?	What else did they check during the physical examination?
A:	他們也量了我的 syūngwéi 跟 jyǎnchá 我身體別的 bùfen.	They also measured my chest and checked other parts of my body.
Q:	Jyǎnchá 身體 hégé 以後,就到營 chyū 報到了嗎?	Did you report to camp as soon as you were found to be physically qualified?

A:	没有.我先 sywānshr̀.	I didn't. First I took the oath (of enlistment.)
Q:	你 rìwǔsywānshr̀ 的時候都說了甚麼?	What did you say when you took the oath of enlistment?
A:	我記的不太清楚了.我說我願意為我的國當兵.	I don't quite remember. I said I was willing to serve for my country.
Q:	還說甚麼了?	What else did you say?
A:	我不作對我的國不好的事.	I wouldn't do anything harmful to my country.
Q:	你報到以後,覺得當兵怎麼樣?	How did it feel being a soldier after you had reported?
A:	頭幾個禮拜很不shū服,因為我在家裏的時候没有人給我mingling.	It was very uncomfortable during the first few weeks, because when I was home, nobody gave me orders.

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Q:	你父親沒給你mingling嗎?	Your father didn't give you orders?
A:	我父親跟我母親都很喜歡我.所以他們都不常mingling我作我不喜歡作的事.	Both my father and mother like me very much. So they didn't often order me to do things that I didn't like.
Q:	你們陸軍裏有很多mingling嗎?	Are there a lot of orders in the Army?
A:	多極了.士gwān們一會兒mingling我作這個,一會兒mingling我作那個,我真忙極了.	Quite a few. All the time the non-coms would order me to do this and to do that. I really was very busy.
Q:	你常常當shŏuwèi嗎?	Did you very often do sentry duty?
A:	我有時候當shŏuwèi. 營chyū裏頭jìngjyè很	Sometimes I was on sentry duty. In the fort, security was

	要緊,所以有很多 shàu 所也有很多 shǒuwèi.	very important, therefore there were many sentry posts and guards.
Q:	你們 shǒuwèi 的時候,一次多少時候?	When you were on sentry duty, how long was it each time?
A:	一次兩個鐘頭,可是夜裏 shǒuwèi 有的時候四個鐘頭.	Two hours each time, but at night sometimes it was four hours.
Q:	你喜歡夜裏 shǒuwèi 嗎?	Did you like sentry duty at night?
A:	最不喜歡夜裏 shǒuwèi. 因為誰都在夜裏睡覺,我也想睡覺.	I disliked night sentry duty the most. Since everybody sleeps at night, I liked to sleep too.
Q:	白天 shǒuwèi 的時候都作甚麼事?	What are the duties of a sentry in the daytime?
A:	要是有人到我們營 chyū	Whenever somebody comes to our post, we

	裏頭來,得問他從那兒來的,有甚麼事.	must ask him where he comes from and what business he has.
Q:	對yu出去的人,也要問麼?	Do you also ask those who are leaving the post?
A:	也問.要是兵出去,得看他的差 jyàjèng.	We also ask them. If it is a soldier who goes out, we must check his pass.
Q:	Yóu差可以到你們的營 chyū去麼?	Can a mailman enter your post?
A:	當然可以進去.他得把信送進去.	Of course he can go in. He has to bring letters in.

Vocabulary

65.	bàng	磅	M:	pound (lbs.)
66.	bùfen	部份	N:	part
67.	chāijyàjèng	差假証	N:	pass (military)
68.	hégé	合格	VO:	meet with a standard
69.	jēngbīngjyú	徵兵局	N:	Draft Board
	69.1 jēng	徵	V:	draft
70.	jǐngjyè	警戒	V/N:	secure, security
71.	jyēdau	接到	RV:	receive
72.	jyūnfǎshěnwèn	軍法審問	N:	court martial
	72.1 shěnwèn	審問	V/N:	Interrogate/Interrogation
73.	lyáng	量	V:	measure
74.	mìnglìng	命令	V/N:	order
75.	rùwǔsywānshr̀	入伍宣誓	Ph:	oath of enlistment
	75.1 sywānshr̀	宣誓	VO:	take an oath
76.	shàuswǒ	哨所	N:	sentry post
77.	shǒuwèi	守衛	V/N:	guard
78.	shr̀gwān	士官	N:	non-commissioned officer
79.	syīngchī	星期	N:	Sunday, a week (interchangeable with lǐbai)
80.	syūngwéi	胸圍	N:	chest size (girth)
81.	tǐgāu	體高	N:	body height
82.	tǐjùng	體重	N:	body weight
83.	tūngjr̄	通知	V/N:	notify, notification
84.	wèi	為	CV:	for
85.	yóuchāi	郵差	N:	mail carrier

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. The Usage of chúle

Chúle or chúle.....yǐwài means "except", "all but". Because of its exclusive meaning, an inclusive adverb, like dōu, chywán, lǎu and dzǔng, is generally used to refer to the rest of the things after an item has been singled out by chúle:

Chúle nèige (yǐwài), wǒ dōu syǐhwan.	I like all but that one.

From the above illustration we can see that dōu is equivalent to "all" in English, indicating the inclusiveness; and chúle is equivalent to "but", singling out nèige, "that one".

1.1 Chúle in the double clause chúle....(yǐwài),......lìngwài.....means "besides", "in addition to". The adverb hái is generally used in this structure to stress the idea of "still", "further" besides the item referred to by chúle:

Chúle jèige byǎu (yǐwài), wǒ lìngwài hái yǒu yige.	Besides this watch, I still have another one.

Translate the following:

1) Besides the watch I bought for her, she wants an alarm clock.

2) In addition to these five hundred dollars, he wants to borrow five hundred more.

3) Nobody knows how to do it except him.

4) We visited everywhere on that post except the barracks.

5) In addition to taking medicine, I have to be inoculated.

2. Multiples and Fractions

In English we use such expressions as:

twice as much
three times as much as
fourfold
half as long as

half again as large as
one-fifth larger than
fifty percent wider
one and a half times the size of

In Chinese these all fall into the pattern of comparison with measured degree. A secondary pattern, much less used than the comparison pattern, is sometimes met. It is known as the equality pattern.

2.1 Comparison Pattern with Measured Degree Based on bĭ:

Tāde fángdz	bĭ wŏde (fángdz)	dà	yíbèi.
Jèige húngde	bĭ nèige lánde	gwèi	yíbān.
Jèityau lù	bĭ nèityau lù	cháng	sānfenjryĭ.

NOTE:	bèi	indicates the number of times or fold;
	bān	is the fraction half but follows the pattern of bèi (and is sometimes used in the sense of bèi, making the expression gwèi yíbān ambiguous).
	X-fēnjr-Y	is the formula for a fraction when preceded by an appropriate denominator and followed by a numerator. sānfenjryĭ (1/3) means that one whole is divided into three equal parts and one part is taken out of three. So...fēnjr... means so many parts out of the so many parts of a whole.

Percentage is also a kind of fraction, and is expressed in the same way as fraction. As the denominator is always "100", we put băifēnjr....before the numerator. e.g. 25% - băifēnjr-èrshrwŭ.

2.2 Equality Pattern Based on yŏu or shr̀:

Jèige wūdz shr̀ nèige (wūdz)de sānbèi.
Jèige wūdz yŏu nèige (wūdzde) sānbèi (nemma dà).

NOTE: X shr̀ Yde yíbèi means that X is double the size of Y, and thus is equivalent to X bĭ Y dà yíbèi and to X shr̀ Yde lyăngbèi.

"X is 1-1/2 times as big as Y" may be translated either as X bĭ Y dà bànbèi or X bĭ Y dà yíbàn.

Further, in the case of large numbers, there is a looseness in usage. For instance,

Wŏde chyán bĭ tāde dwō yìbăibèi

is ordinarily a broad enough statement that it can be translated as "I have 100 times as much money as he has" rather than "..101 times...."

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Translate the following:

1) I have only half as much as he has.

2) Mine is fifty percent larger than his.

3) This building is three times as tall as that one.

4) There are more men than women in this town. The women are only nine-tenths as many as the men.

5) He drives twice as fast as I do.

6) His house is one and a half times the size of mine.

7) He spent about three times as much as I did.

8) This one is one-fifth shorter than the other.

9) Ninety percent of the students are soldiers.

10) Eighty percent of our teachers have formerly been students in American schools.

IV. Pattern Drill

Pattern 1

The use of chúle

Chú了方先生,別的人我都没見過.	Except for Mr. Fāng, I haven't met any of the others.
Chú了這個pái 子的 yān, 別的他都不 chōu.	He smokes nothing else but this brand of cigarettes.

Examples:

1)Chú了你,他們都不高.	Except for you, none of them are tall.
2) Chú了那三個法國人,我們都會說中國話.	We all know how to speak Chinese except those three Frenchmen.

Exercise:

a. Render the following into English orally:

1) Chúle míngtyan, wǒ měityan wǎnshang dōu dzài jyā.

2) Chúle tāmen shwōde nèige rén, byéren dōu bútswò.

3) Chúle jèidá jīdàn shr tā mǎide, byéde dōu shì wǒ mǎide.

4) Chúle Nánjīngde jyē hěn kwān, byéde chénglide jyē dōu hěn jǎi.

5) Chúle jànchē, tā shémma chē dōu hwèi kāi.

6) Chúle lǐbàityān, tā měityān dàu chéngli chyù.

7) Chúle nǐ, hái you shéi?

8) Chúle jēngbīngjyúde Wǎng Syānsheng, chǐng nǐ yě tūngjr̄ gěi ni sùngsyìnde yóuchāi, nǐ bānjyā le.

b. Render the following into Chinese orally:

1) Those are all mine except that yellow one.

2) I have to go to school every day except Saturday and Sunday.

3) In addition to these Chinese friends, I have many American friends.

4) Besides his brother, there was no one else there.

5) In addition to the money we gave him, he borrowed one hundred dollars from me.

6) He works every day except Sunday.

7) Everyone likes it except him.

8) He has everything but money.

Pattern 2

Multiples and Fractions:

A. Comparison pattern:

這個chú房比那個chú房長一bèi.	This kitchen is twice as long as that.
他們客tīng的chwānghu比你們的大一半.	Their parlor window is larger than yours by one half.
我們的錢比他們的錢多三分jr一.	Our money is one third more than theirs.

Examples:

1) 這個比那個貴一bèi.	This is twice as expensive as that.
2) 我的錢比他的少一半.	I have half as much money as he does.
3) 這個屋子比你的屋子長四分jr一.	This room is one fourth longer than yours.

B. Equality pattern:

這個船是那個船的一 bèi.	This boat is twice as big as that.
這個船有那個船的一bèi 那麼大.	This boat is twice as big as that.

Examples:

1) 這個學校的學生是那個學校的一bèi.	The students at this school are twice as many as the students at that school.
2) 這個學校的學生有那個學校的一bèi 那麼多.	The students at this school are twice as many as the students at that school.

Exercise:

a. Render the following into English orally:

1) Jèige chéng shr̀ nèige chéngde sānbèi.

2) Jèige dìfang yǒu nèige dìfangde sānbèi nèmma dà.

3) Wǒmende bǐ tāmende dwō yíbèi.

4) Měigwo dzwèi gāude fángdz bǐ Dégwo dzwèi gāude gāu yíbèi.

5) Měityān Fàgworén hēde jyǒu bǐ Měigworén hēde shwěi dwō yíbèi.

6) Jèige shānshangde shù bǐ wǒmen sywésyàu hòutoude shù gāu hǎujǐbèi.

7) Tāmende háidz yǒu nǐmende nèmma dwō ma?

8) Wǒ dìdide chyán shr̀ wǒde wǔfēnjryī.

b. Render the following into Chinese orally:

1) He ate twice as much as his wife.

2) Miss Wang's room is twenty percent larger than yours.

3) He smokes half as much as he did before.

4) There are twice as many students in our school than in yours.

5) He spent eighty percent of his money to buy gifts for his girl friends.

6) Twelve percent of our students are women.

7) His son runs twice as fast as he does.

8) The letter he wrote you was one third longer than the one he wrote to his mother.

c. Fill in the following blanks with the proper equivalents:

1) Jèige hwǒchē bǐ nèige hwǒchē cháng....... (twice)

2) Jèige wūdzde chwānghu bǐ nèige wūdzde kwān....(one and a half times)

3) Yīnggwo chìchē yǒu Měigwo chìchē......(half the size)

4) Lóusyade rén shr̀ lōushangde.......(one third)

5) Měigwo lùjyūnde bīng shr̀ Fàgwo lùjyūnde......(ten times)

6) Jèige pùdzde dūngsyi bǐ nèige pùdzde pyányi...(one half)

7) Syǐhwan tīng nǐ chànggērde rén bǐ syǐhwan tīng tā chànggērde dwō.........(several times)

8) Hwèi shwō Yīngwénde Jūnggworén bǐ hwèi shwō Jūngwénde Měigworén dwō.......(five or six times more)

Homework

Answer the following questions:

1) Chāijyàjèng yǒu shémma yùng?

2) Jēngbīngjyú mìnglìng dwōshauswèide rén chyù dāng bing?

3) Nǐ shr̀ dwōshauswèi rùwǔde?

4) Dāngbīng wèishémma yàu jyǎnchá shēntǐ?

5) Shēntǐ bùhégé de rén kéyi dāng bīng ma?

6) Yóuchāide gūngdzwò yǒu yìsz ma?

7) Wèishémma tīngjyan jyàngchíhàu de shŕhou děi lìjèng?

8) Rùwǔ de shŕhou nǐ sywānshr̀le méiyou? Wèishémma yàu sywānshr̀?

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos.399-405)

399.	星	syīng	BF: star	星期日	Sunday
				兩個星期	two weeks
400.	期	chī	BF: a period	上星期	last week
				下星期	next week
401.	線 綫	syàn	N: line,thread	無線電	radio
402.	電 (电)	dyàn	N: electricity	電車	trolley car
				電話	telephone, phone call
				電yǐng(兒)	motion picture
403.	號 号	hàu	M: day (of month) size,number (of house, room,etc)	七月四號	July 4th
				第一號	No. 1
				號兵	bugler
				chwēi 號	blow the bugle
				syī燈號	taps
				jyàngchí 號	retreat
				早點號	reveille

404.	另	lìng	BF: separate, besides, another	另外	besides, in addition to
				另外的	other
405.	借	jyè	V: borrow	借給	lend to
				跟王先生借	borrow from Mr. Wang

B. 句子

1. 我可以跟您借一樣東西嗎？

2. 可以，您想借甚麼？

3. 您剛買的無線電。

4. 我剛買的無線電，我預備下星期三送給一位海軍軍gwān 可是我另外還有一個。

5. 可以借給我嗎？

6. 可以。那個是上月九號買的。你甚麼時候不用了，再還給我。

7. 今天星期四，我就用兩天，星期六還給您。

8. 他的身體雖然不好，可是很能作事。

9. 你就告訴我你的體高是幾尺幾寸，我怎麼知道你穿幾號的衣shang？

10. 護士 chú了幫大夫的忙以外，另外還得作很多事情。

11. 這個醫院有六十個屋子比那個醫院少二十個屋子. 也可以說少四分jr一.

12. 上星期五晚上我們營房裏的電燈電話都壞了.

13. 你借給他的錢比借給我的大概多四bèi. 為甚麼?

14. 老黃, 我要跟你商量商量. 你說我應當不應當現在問王小姐的電話是多少號?

C. Gù事

老張有一天聽無線電, 聽說天氣很不好, 可是他想出去玩兒, 所以 他很生氣, 就不聽了. 他想, 明天再聽.

第二天又聽, 無線電裏說, 這一個星期天氣都不會好的. 所以 他一個禮拜都沒聽.

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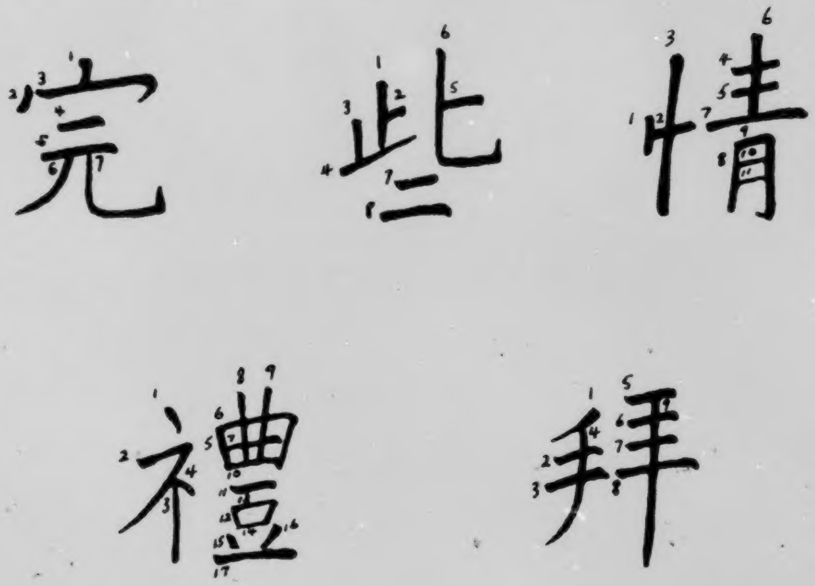
過了一個星期，再聽，天氣還是不好．他就想到另外一個遠一點兒的地方去玩兒．他跟朋友借了一個汽車，開到美國東部去．他到了東部的那天，是十二月二十幾號，天氣更壞，並且很冷．他就又回到美國西部來．雖然天氣還是不太好，有時候沒有太yang，有時候下一點兒小yǔ，可是比美國東部的天氣好得多了．

老張想了半天．他說：「一個人在一個地方的時候，不知道那個地方怎麼好．可是一離開那個地方就想起那個地方真不錯了．」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 261-265)



B. Radicals

1. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 完
2. 二 (two, 7) as in: 些
3. 忄 (heart, 61) as in: 情
4. 礻 (reveal, 113) as in: 禮
5. 手 (hand, 64) as in: 拜

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	你昨天到那兒去了?	Where did you go yesterday?
	B:	到 mǎ 頭上去了.	I went to the wharf.
	A:	你是去 jyē 你朋友去嗎?	Did you go there to meet your friend?
	B:	不是. 我去玩兒玩兒.	No. I went there for fun.
	A:	你那兒都看見甚麼了?	What did you see there?
	B:	我這次到 mǎ 頭那兒去玩兒, 高 sying 極了.	This time I went to the wharf to enjoy myself. I was very happy.
	A:	為甚麼?	Why?
	B:	看見了兩條客船, 三條 hwò 船.	I saw two liners and three cargo ships.
	A:	你看見的那兩條客船都是剛到的嗎?	Had the two liners you saw just arrived?
	B:	有一條是剛到的, 有	One had just arrived, one was about to

	一條是要離開的.	depart.
A:	你看見的那三條hwò船都很大嗎?	Were the three cargo ships you saw very big?
B:	都很大.有兩條正在jwānghwò呢.	All were very big. Two of them were loading cargo.
A:	另外那條呢?	How about the other one?
B:	另外那條正在syèhwò呢.	The other one was unloading cargo.
A:	你去的那個mǎ頭那兒有海關嗎?	Wes there a customs office at the wharf you visited?
B:	當然有.所有syè下來的hwò, 都得上shwèi.	Of course there was. Duty must be paid on all cargo that is unloaded.
A:	你看見他們上shwèi了嗎?	Did you see them paying duties.
B:	我看見了.	I did.
2. A:	你的身體這幾天怎麼樣?	How has your health been recently?

B:	不太好.有點兒shāng風.	Not very good. I had a little cold.
A:	你shāng風的時候,覺得怎麼樣?	How did you feel when you had a cold?
B:	我shāng風的時候,覺得有點兒頭téng.	I felt a slight headache when I had a cold.
A:	你頭téng的時候,想睡覺嗎?	When you had a headache, did you want to sleep?
B:	我頭téng的時候想睡覺,可是睡不着.	I wanted to go to sleep when I had a headache, but could not sleep.
A:	你shāng風的時候,有點兒發shāu嗎?	Did you have a slight fever when you had a cold?
B:	對了.我shāng風的時候有點兒發shāu.	That's right. When I had a cold,I had a slight fever.
A:	你發shāu的時候想喝	Did you want to drink

	水嗎?	water when you had fever?
B:	對了. 我想喝水, 也想喝酒, 可是大夫不叫我喝酒.	That's right. I wanted to drink water and also wanted to drink wine, but the doctor did not allow me to drink wine.
A:	大夫給你打 jēn 了嗎?	Did the doctor give you injections?
B:	他給我打了兩 jēn. 打了第一 jēn 以後, 就不大發 shāu 了.	He gave me two shots. After the first injection, I no longer had very much fever.
A:	第二 jēn 跟第一 jēn 一樣嗎?	Were the first and second shots the same?
B:	一樣. 打了第二 jēn 以後, 就不發 shāu 了. 你有病的時候, 住在醫院裏嗎?	Yes. After the second shot, I did not have any more fever. Did you stay in the hospital when you were sick?

	A:	住了 三天. 上禮拜 出來的.	I stayed in the hospital for three days. I got out last week.
3.	A:	你多高?	How tall are you?
	B:	我 五尺 七寸半.	I am five feet seven and a half inches.
	A:	你哥哥 呢?	How tall is your brother?
	B:	他 跟我 差不多. 五尺 八寸半.	His height is almost the same as mine. He is five feet eight and a half inches.
4.	A:	你 多少歲了?	How old are you?
	B:	我 二十三歲了.	I am 23 years old.
	A:	你 哥哥 呢?	How old is your elder brother?
	B:	他 三十了.	He is thirty years old.
5.	A:	你的 jyǎuwàn子 jǔng 了 幾天 了?	How many days has your ankle been swollen?
	B:	一個 禮拜 了.	One week.

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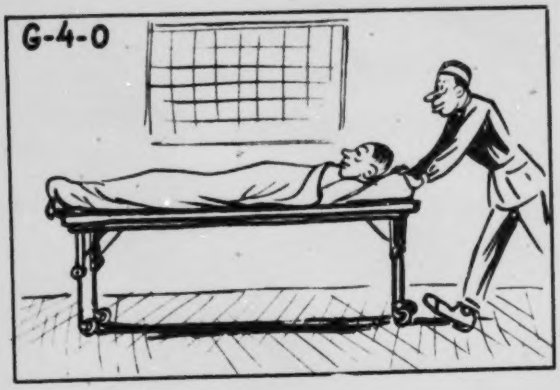
A:	你的手wàn子沒 jǔng吧.	Your wrist wasn't swollen, I suppose.
B:	也jǔng了.	It was also swollen.
A:	Jǔng了幾天了?	How long has it been swollen?
B:	三天多了.	More than three days.
A:	Téng嗎?	Is it painful?
B:	Téng了三天.現在不 téng了.	It hurt for three days. Now it doesn't hurt any more.
A:	你到醫院去住了幾天?	How many days did you stay in the hospital?
B:	沒住.就看了看我的 núngbāu.	I did not stay in the hospital. They just checked my abscess.
A:	在那兒的núngbāu?	Where was your abscess?
B:	兩個.一個在bèibù,一個 在syūngbù.	There were two abscesses. One on my back, one on my chest.
A:	都很大嗎?	Were they both very big?
B:	不大,可是很téng.	They weren't big but were very painful.

A:	看了多少時候？	How long did the doctor check you?
B:	半點多鐘。	More than half an hour.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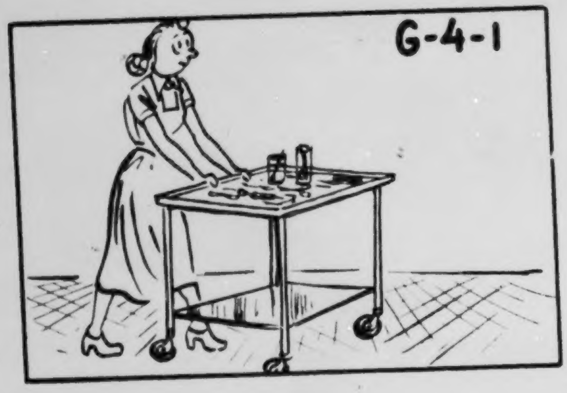
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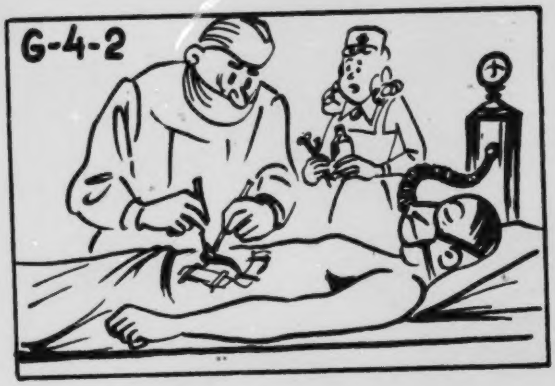
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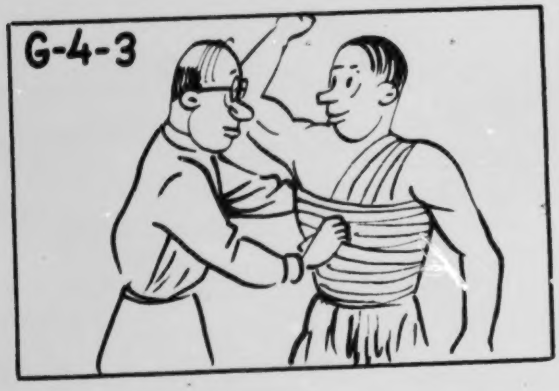
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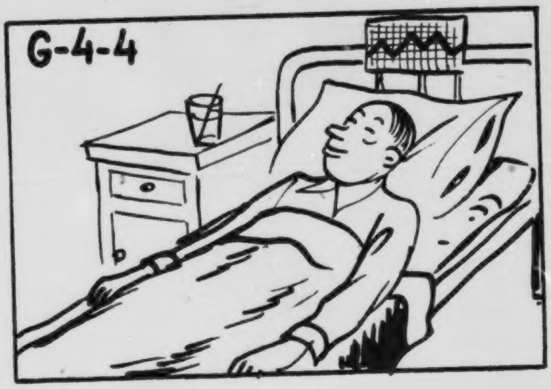
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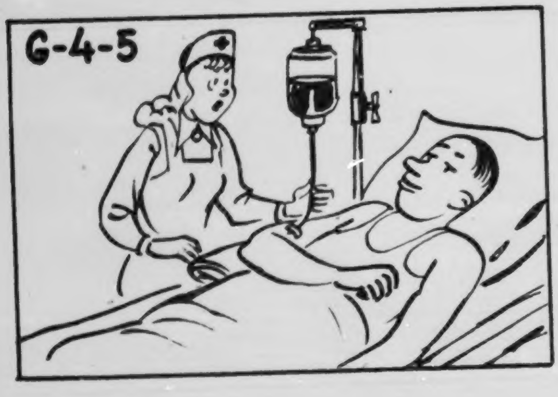
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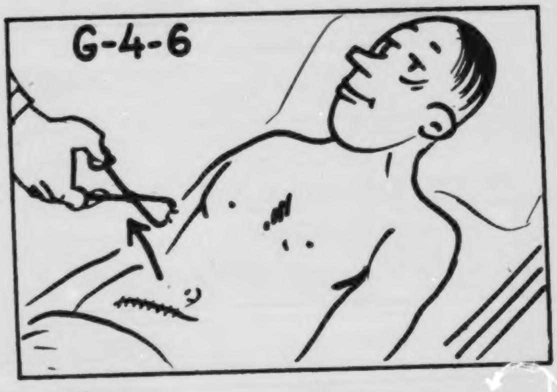
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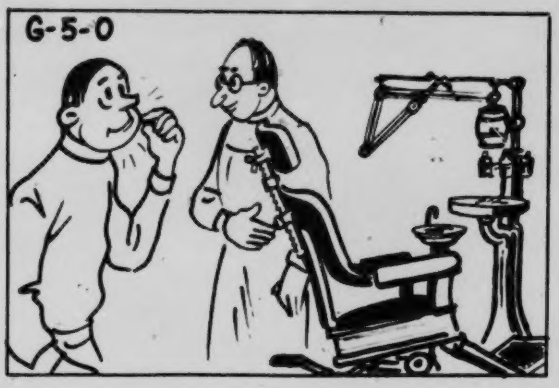

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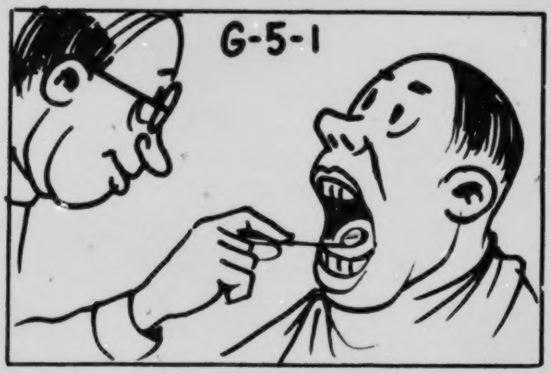

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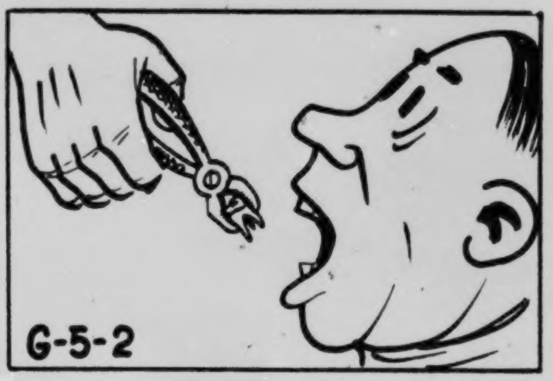

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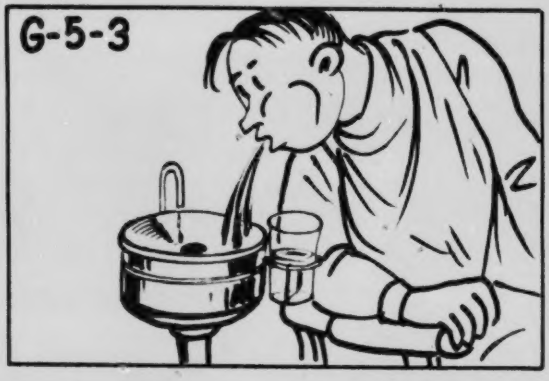

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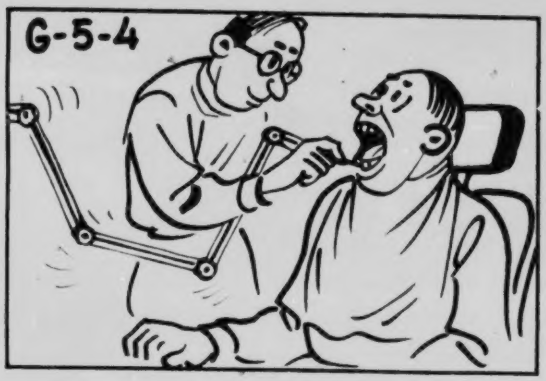

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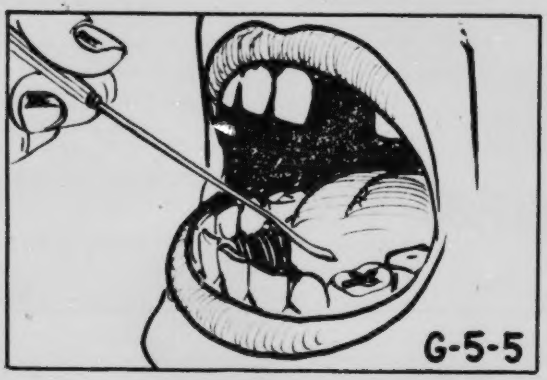

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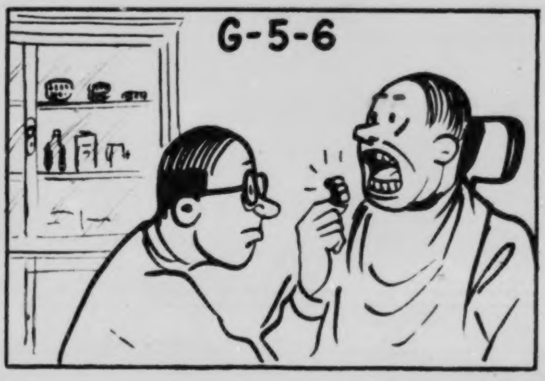

G-5-6

II. Basic Dialogue

黃美生住在醫院裏 他的病得 dùng 手 shù, 大夫對他說：

大夫：	黃先生，你的病得 dùng 手shù, ywè早 dùng 手 shù ywè 好.	Mr. Huáng, your illness requires an operation, the sooner the better.
黃 ：	很 téng 吧. 能不能不 dùng 手 shù? 就吃點兒 yàu 行不行?	It's very painful, I suppose. Is it possible not to operate and just to take medicine?
大夫：	現在 dǔng 手 shù, 有很多好chù. 這次dùng 了手 shù, 以後就不會再有這樣兒的病了.	There are several advantages if the operation is performed now. If you are operated on now, you won't have this kind of illness any more.
黃 ：	要是不 dùng 手 shù, 有甚麼壞 chù 呢?	Is there any disadvantage if the operation is not administered?

大夫：	有.很多.最大的壞chù, 就是你的病不容易好, 你得在醫院裏住很多天.	Yes, there are many disadvantages. The greatest disadvantage is that it will not be easy for you to get well, and you will have to stay in the hospital for a long time.
黃：	好吧. 甚麼時候 dùng 手 shù?	O.K. When will you operate?
大夫：	現在就到手 shùshr̀ 去,我已經告訴護士把要用的東西都 syāudú 了.	Let us go to the operating room right now. I have told the nurse to have all necessary things sterilized.
黃：	為甚麼要 syāudú 呢?	Why should they be sterilized?
大夫：	用的東西要是不syāudú, 不安全. 在 dùng 手 shù 的時候得給你 yǎng 氣,因為那	Surgical equipment, if not sterilized, will not be safe for use. During operations, we have to give you oxygen because at that moment you will

	時候你得有yǎng氣.	be needing oxygen.
黃:	Dùng 手shù 的時候,一定很téng.	It certainly must be very painful during an operation.
大夫:	我們先給你打一jēn mádzwèiyàu,你就不覺得téng了. Dùng完手shù,用bēng帶給你nùng好.	We first give you an injection of anaesthetic. You won't feel any pain. After the operation, we will fix you up with bandages.
黃:	我得休息幾天?	How many days should I rest after that?
大夫:	最多兩個禮拜.要是你lyóusyě lyóu的很多,我們就給你shūsywè.	Two weeks at the most. If you lose too much blood, we will give you a blood transfusion.
黃:	你們知道我的syě是那種的嗎?	Do you know my blood type?
大夫:	知道.我們的sywèkù裏	We know. There are all

	甚麼 sywè jyāng 都有, 所以在我們這兒 shūsywè 很方便.	types of blood in our blood bank, so it is very convenient to receive blood transfusions here.
黃:	你想我甚麼時候就可以作事了?	When do you think I can go back to work?
大夫:	等我把你的線都拿下來以後,再休息一個多禮拜就行了. 這次我得給你 féng 十幾 jēn.	Wait until we remove your stitches, then we will let you rest for one week or more. Then it will be all right. This time we have to give you more than ten stitches.
黃:	為甚麼我有這樣兒的病?	How did I get this kind of illness?
大夫:	因為你的 yá 不好, 有的時候你吃下去的東西不	Since your teeth are bad, the food you eat is sometimes not well digested. You are not healthy enough; therefore

	syāuhwà身體 不够jyēshr, 所以就容易有這樣兒的病.你好了以後,第一件事情是去看 yá 大夫.	you got this kind of disease. After you have recovered, the first thing for you to do is to visit a dentist.
	(過了幾個禮拜,黃美生去看 yá大夫)	(After a few weeks, Hwáng Měishēng went to see a dentist)
黃:	我的yá 很 téng,您看我的dzwěi 已經 jǔng 了.	I feel a lot of pain in my teeth. Just look, my mouth is already swollen.
大夫:	真的.你來的太晚了,要是早點兒來,就不會這麼 téng.	It is swollen. You came too late. If you had come a little earlier, you wouldn't have felt so much pain.
黃:	怎麼辦?	What shall I do?

大夫：	第一,先把那個壞 yá bá 了. 第二,把有 dùng 的 yá bǔ 上.	First, I will extract that bad tooth. Second, I will fill those teeth that have cavities.
黃：	Bá yá 跟 bǔ yá 都很 téng 吧?	Is it painful to have a tooth pulled or filled?
大夫：	我先給你打一 jēn mádzwèiyàu, 就不 téng了.	First, I will give you a shot of anaesthetic. Then you won't feel any pain.
黃：	一共得 bá 幾個 yá? Bǔ 幾個 yá?	Altogether how many teeth should be pulled? How many should be filled?
大夫：	上頭的有四個 yá 太壞了, 最好都 bá 了. 下頭的有兩個有 dùng, 可以不必 bá, bǔ 上就行了.	There are four teeth on your upper jaw which are in very bad condition, we'd better extract them. There are two teeth on your lower jaw which have cavities. We don't need to extract them; just filling them will do.

黃:	要是我上頭的yá,少了四個,還能吃東西嗎?	If there are four upper teeth missing, will I still be able to eat?
大夫:	可以.我可以給你作幾個jyǎyá.	You can. I can make some false teeth for you.
黃:	得多少錢?	How much do they cost?
大夫:	Bá yá,bǔ yá跟作jyǎyá,一共三百塊錢.	Extraction, fillings, and making false teeth, altogether will cost you three hundred dollars.
黃:	好吧.請您給我看看吧.	O.K. Please have a look.

Vocabulary

86.	bá yá	拔牙	VO:	to extract a tooth
86.1	bá	拔	V:	pull out
87.	bēngdài	繃帶	N:	bandage
88.	bǔ yá	補牙	VO:	fill a tooth
88.1	bǔ	補	V:	to repair, mend
89.	dùng	洞	N:	cavity, hole, cave
90.	dùng shǒushù	動手術	VO:	operate(perform operation)
90.1	dùng	動	V:	move, touch, shake
91.	féng	縫	V:	sew, suture
92.	hǎuchu	好處	N:	good points, advantages
92.1	hwàichu	壞處	N:	bad points, disadvantages
93.	jēn	針	N/M:	needle/stitch
94.	jyǎyá	假牙	N:	false tooth
94.1	jyǎ	假	SV:	false
95.	jyēshr	結實	SV:	be strong, durable, sturdy
96.	lyóu	流	V:	to flow
96.1	lyóusyě	流血	VO:	to bleed
97.	shǒushùshr̀	手術室	N:	surgical room, operating room
98.	shūsywè	輸血	VO:	blood transfusion, blood donation
98.1	syě sywè (reading pronunciation)	血	N:	blood
99.	syàn	線	N:	thread
100.	syāudú	消毒	VO:	sterilize (kill germs)
101.	syāuhwà	消化	V/N:	digest/digestion
102.	sywèjyāng	血漿	N:	blood plasma
103.	sywèkù	血庫	N:	blood bank
104.	yádàifu	牙大夫	N:	dentist
105.	yǎngchì	氧氣	N:	oxygen
106.	mádzwèiyàu (máyàu)	麻醉藥	N:	anaesthesia, anesthetic

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. Prestated Topic of a Sentence

The basic pattern in both Chinese and English is S-V-O. In Chinese, there is often added to these a prestated topic. In English, we may say "As to such and such a matter, I am wholeheartedly in favor of it." "As to" here introduces a prestated topic. In Chinese, however, no introductory "as to" is required. Moreover, this prestated topic may be (1) identical with the subject, (2) identical with the object. A prestated topic may be set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma to indicate that it in no way affects the structure of the statement that follows:

(1) Wǒ jèige péngyou, tā búhwèi shwō Yīngwén.

(2) Hējyǒude nèige rén, wǒ bùsyǐhwan tā.

Translate the following:

1) With so little money, we'll have nothing left when the taxes are paid.

2) Of these pictures, I like this one best.

3) The one who gave me a car is very wealthy.

4) As to the well-to-do, they don't want to give; as to the poor, they can't afford to give anything.

5) I don't understand a word of what he said.

6) As to the teachers in the school, none of them dislike you.

7) Oh, that man! He wants everything.

8) Speaking of the school he visited, everyone wants to study there.

9) As to all my friends, I didn't give them anything.

10) Although he sold the house for $5000.00, he spent it all within a month.

2. NU-M as a Predicate

Sometimes a NU-M alone may serve as predicate without a verb:

Tā sānswèi le.	He is three years old.
Wǔkwai chyán yiběn.	Five dollars per book.

One explanation is that the verb is understood (since a verb may be supplied).

Tā (yǒu) sānswèi (nemma dà) le.
Wǔkwai chyán (mǎi) yiběn.

Another explanation is that a NU-M used in this way functions as a verb. The fact is that a NU-M is often used as a full predicate.

2.1 The subject or topic of the NU-M predicate is not necessarily a noun. It may be an S-V-O:

Tā dàu	Jūnggwo	sānnyan le.
Wǒ lĭkai	Řběn	yíge ywè le.
Tā jyé -	hwūn tsái	yíge lĭbài.

Translate the following:

1) This book costs five dollars.

2) How old are all your children?

3) How much (money) for each of us?

4) It has already been five years since he left school.

5) I have had this pen for more than ten years and I am still using it.

6) I have been here for more than six months.

7) He arrived here an hour ago.

8) He finished singing only ten minutes ago.

9) It has been only two years since he left this place.

10) This tree has been here for ten and a half years.

IV. Pattern Drill

Pattern 1

Prestated Topic of a Sentence

A. Prestated topic identical with the subject

我們那位 yá 大夫，他明天不來.	(As for) that dentist of ours, he isn't coming tomorrow.

Examples:

1) 你們那連的士gwān，他們都很會做 wěijwāng.	(As for) those sergeants in your company, they are all good in camouflaging.
2) 那個 shǒuwèi, 他lǐng到差 jyàjèng了.	(As for) that guard, he's got his pass already.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Lǎu syānsheng, lǎu tàitai, tāmen dōu yǒu jyǎyá ma?

2) Ài chr̄ tángde rén, tāmen chángcháng děi bǔyá ma?

3) Wǒmen sywésyàu jèiwei yádaifu, tā gěi bìngren dùnggwo jǐtsz shǒushù?

4) Syāuhwà bùhǎude rén, tāmen yīngdāng chr̄ shémma yàu?

5) Yǒubìngde rén, tāmen kéyi shūsywè gěi byéren ma?

6) Hěn dwō mǔchin, tāmen dz̀jǐ gěi háidz báyá ma?

7) Shēntǐ hěn jyēshrde rén, tāmen dùng shǒushù búbì yùng mádzwèiyàu ma?

8) Shēntǐ hěn jyēshrde rén, tāmen dùngshǒushù bǐ shēntǐ bùjyēshrde rén lyóusyě shǎu ma?

B. Prestated topic identical with the object:

昨天 dùng 手shù的那個人, 大夫給他féng了很多jēn.	(As for) that man who was operated on yesterday, the doctor sewed him up with many stitches.

Examples:

1) 剛送回來的那些兵, 大夫給他們shūsywè 呢.	(As for) those troops which have just been transported back(here), the doctor has given them blood transfusions.
2) 那位很好看的護士,我 從前教過他.	(As for) that very beautiful nurse, I used to teach her.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Nèige lóude nèisye syānsheng, nǐmen rènshr búrènshr tāmen?

2) Nèisyē kūngjūng syáujye, lyǔkè dōu syǐhwan tāmen ma?

3) Fágwo nǐde jǐngchá, nǐ hái jìde tāmen ma?

4) Chéngli lyǔsyíngshède rén, nǐ gěi tāmen dǎgwo dyànhwà ma?

5) Sywésyàulide yóuchāi, nǐ gēn tāmen tángwo hwà méiyou?

6) Yíwei syáujye lyóule hěn dwō syě , nǐ ywànyi gěi tā shūsywè ma?

7) Dzài jèr jyāushūde Ègwo rén, Ègwo Lǐngshrgwǎn hěn jùyi tāmen ma?

8) Sywésyàu yīywànlide gūngrén, nǐ ywànyi bāng tāmende máng ma?

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Pattern 2

NU-M-(N) as a Predicate:

他們的孩子四個月了.	Their child is four months old (already).
我們到這兒四個月了.	We've been here four months (already).

Examples:

1) Báyá 五塊, bǔyá 二三十塊.	It is five dollars for extracting a tooth and twenty to thirty dollars for fillings.
2) 學校前頭每小時十五里. 大街二十五里.	In front of the school fifteen miles per hour. Twenty-five miles on the main street.
3) 這條線三寸, 那條線兩寸.	This thread is three inches (long); that thread is two inches (long).
4) 男客人走了一位, 女客人走了好幾位.	One gentleman guest has left, quite a few lady guests have left.
5) 大手 shù 就 dùng 了一次, 小手 shù 六次了.	(He has had) only one major operation (but) six minor operations (already).
6) 那個病人 lyóusyě lyóule 兩個鐘頭了.	That patient has been bleeding for two hours already.

Exercise:

Fill in the following blanks orally, with NU-M-(N) as a predicate:

1) Wŏ fùchin __________, wŏ mŭchin ___________.

2) Jèige lóu chyántoude nèige shān dàgài ________ gāu.

3) Mĕigwo dzwèi chángde hé _______________.

4) Wŏde Jūngwén shū sānkwài yìbĕn, Yīngwén shū _______ _________________.

5) Syĭdzău máujīn lyăngkwài chyán ________, syĭlyăn máujīn wŭmáu chyán ________________.

6) Wŏ líkai jyā ________________le.

7) Jèige yíngchyūde shŏushùshr̀__________ cháng, _______ kwān.

8) Wŏde péngyou jyēhwūn ___________________.

Homework

Fill in the following blanks orally:

1. Gĕi wŏmen bŭyá, báyáde rén jyàu ________________.
2. Yīsheng dzai yīywànde _____________ li dùng shŏushù.
3. Dùng shŏushù yĭhou, wŏde syĕ búgòule. Dàifu gĕi wŏ ________________.
4. Dùng shŏushù yùngde dāudz, jēn,syàn dōu dĕi __________.
5. Yàushr nĭde yá chywán dyàule, yádàifu gĕi nĭ dzwò ________.
6. Dùng shŏushùde shŕhou, wàikēdàifu gĕi bìngrén yùng ________, bìngrén jyŏu bùjywéde téngle.
7. Dùng shŏushùde shŕhou, dàifu yùng ______________ bāng bìngrén hūsyī.
8. Wŏ tàitai yùng jēn gēn syàn tĭ wŏ ________kŏudàrde dùng.
9. Dàifu dĕi jr̄dau tā yùngde yàude hăuchu gēn ____________.
10. Yíge rénde shēntĭ hĕn hău, ye kéyi shwō yíge rénde shēntĭ hĕn __________________.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos.406-413)

406.	加	jyā	V: add, increase raise	加油	- refuel
				tsān加	- participate, attend
407.	油	yóu	N: oil, fuel, sauce	汽油	- gasoline
408.	降	jyàng	BF: descend	降lwò	- land(from the air)
				降 chí	- lower the flag
				降chí號	- retreat
		syáng	BF: surrender	tóu 降	- surrender
409.	空	kūng	SV: empty,void	空中	- in the air
				空中小姐	- airline stewardess
				空軍	- airforce, airman
				上空	- in the sky, overhead
410.	機 机	jī	BF: machine, plane	fēi機	- airplane
				機關槍	- machine gun
				機chi	- machine, machinery, engine

				機chìjyǎutà車	- motorcycle
				機會	- opportunity
411.	忽	hū	BF: sudden	忽然	- suddenly, unexpectedly
412.	安	ān	BF: quiet, safe	安全	- safety, safe
				安全帶	- safety belt
413.	全 全	chywán	SV/A: whole, entire complete/entirely, all	全國	- the whole nation
				全世界	- the entire world
				安全	- safety, safe

B. 句子

1. 你這次坐fēi機，覺得怎麼樣？

2. 很有意思，有一位空中小姐很好看，
他叫我把安全帶jì好.

3. 你們甚麼時候起fēi的？甚麼時候降lwò
的？

4. 九月五號下午兩點從中國起fēi的，就
在日本加油的時候降lwò休息了半天，
九月六號到的美國.

5. 你沒覺得不shūfu嗎？

6. 在日本加油的時候，fēi機沒慢慢兒的
降lwò，是忽然降lwò的．那時候，有
點兒不shūfu，可是一會兒就好了.

7. 要是有機會，我一定到全世界風景最
好的那些地方去玩兒玩兒.

8. 我們把敵人的機關槍jèn地jà壞了以後，
敵人就投降了.

9. 上次世界大戰，我們全國人tsān加在意

國 dēnglù.

10. 要是你在營房裏頭，聽見降 chí號也得立正 jìng 禮嗎？

11. 上星期六我們坐電車上街，買了一個無線電就回家了.

12. 我的機 chì jyǎutà 車沒借給這個學生，借給另外一個學生了.

13. 很好說話的那位空中小姐，有機會我想請他吃飯.

C. Gù 事

有一天，有一個Jyǎ[*1]國軍官跟一個Yǐ[*2]國軍官談話. 那個Jyǎ國軍官說，我們Jyǎ國的 fēi 機最好，你們的 fēi 機不行.

那個Yǐ國軍官聽了，很不高 syìng，就問他為甚麼.

那個Jyǎ國軍官說：「第一，我們的 fēi 機

都很新，起 fēi，降 lwò 都很容易。第二，我們的 fēi 機都可以在空中加油，不必降 lwò。」

那個Yǐ 國軍官又問他：「你們甚麼時候有的這種最新的 fēi 機？」

那個 Jyǎ 國軍官說：「是從上月起有的。」

那個 Yǐ 國軍官又問他：「你到我們Yǐ 國去看過嗎？」

那個 Jyǎ 國軍官說：「沒去過，可是我聽說過。」

那個 Yǐ 國軍官又問他：「你們最新的 fēi機是從那兒來的？」

那個 Jyǎ 國軍官說：「是從 Bǐng*3 國買來的。」

那個Yǐ 國軍官說：「請您想一想，Bǐng 國肯把最新的 fēi 機賣給你們嗎？所以我想你們的 fēi 機不是最好的。」

*1 Jyǎ 甲) as introduced in Lesson 35, hypothetical
*2 Yǐ 乙) for persons or countries.
*3 Bǐng 丙)

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 266-270)

才　　許　　穿

纔

黑　　白

B. Radicals

1.	才	(hand, 64)	as the word	才
2.	言	(words, 149)	as in:	許
3.	穴	(cave, 116)	as in:	穿
4.	黑	(black, 203)	as the word	黑
5.	白	(white, 106)	as the word	白

LESSON 69

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	你要 dzū 房嗎?	Do you want to rent a house?
	B:	我要 dzū 房.	I want to rent a house.
	A:	你想 dzū 甚麼房?	What kind of a house do you want to rent?
	B:	我想 dzū 一所中國房子. 你有房子出 dzū 嗎?	I want to rent a Chinese house. Do you have one?
	A:	為甚麼你要 dzū 中國房子?	Why do you want to rent a Chinese house?
	B:	因為我喜歡住中國房子.	Because I like to live in a Chinese house.
	A:	我有一所中國房子, 可以 dzū 給你, 可是很貴.	I have a Chinese house which I can rent to you but it is very expensive.
	B:	我想給你八十塊錢一個月, 行嗎?	I would like to give you eighty dollars a month, would that be all right?

	A:	不行. 我的中國房子很好,要是你想dzū,得一百二十五塊錢.	No, that won't do. My Chinese house is very good. If you want to rent it, it will be one hundred and twenty five dollars.
	B:	我想看看,行不行?	May I take a look at it?
	A:	行. 我們現在就去看吧.	All right. Let's go and look now.
2.	A:	你有房子可以dzū給我嗎?	Do you have a house you can rent to me?
	B:	我本來有一所,可是我剛dzū出去了.	I had, but I just rented it.
	A:	你多少錢dzū出去的?	How much did you rent it for?
	B:	八十五塊錢一個月.	Eighty-five dollars a month.
	A:	Dzū你房子的人姓甚麼?	What is the surname of the person who rented your house?

	B:	姓張.	His surname is Jāng.
	A:	Dzū你房子的人,家裏有多少人?	How big is the family of the person who rented your house?
	B:	就有三個人,張先生張太太跟他們一個剛兩個月的兒子.	Only three persons, Mr. Jāng, Mrs. Jāng, and their son who is just two months old.
	A:	你的房子多少天才dzū出去的?	How many days did it take you to rent your house?
	B:	不到半天就dzū出去了.	I put it up for rent less than half a day before it was rented.
3.	A:	你今天到外頭去作甚麼?	What are you going to do today when you go out?
	B:	我想去照像.你也跟我出去,好嗎?	I want to take pictures. How about going with me?
	A:	好.我也去照幾張像.	All right. I will go with you and take some pictures too.

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	B:	你是甚麼意思 ?	What do you mean?
	A:	我說我用你的照像機,你站在那兒,我給你照像.	I mean I'll use your camera, you stand there and I'll take your picture.
	B:	現在我懂了.我剛才不懂.	Now I understand. A moment ago I didn't understand.
	A:	剛才你怎麼想 ?	What did you think then?
	B:	剛才我想你說我用我的照像機,你站在那兒,我給你照像.	A moment ago I thought you said I was to use my camera while you stand there, and I take your picture.
	A:	對了.我没說清楚.	Yes, I didn't make it clear.
4.	A:	你到那兒去 ?	Where are you going?
	B:	城裏頭,去看病.	To the city to see a doctor.
	A:	甚麼?你是給別人看病還是請大夫給你	What? Are you going to visit a patient or to have a doctor

		看病?	examine you?
	B:	我不是大夫.我病了,請大夫給我看看.	I am not a doctor. I am sick and I am going to ask a doctor to take a look at me.
	A:	因為你没說明白,所以我不懂.	Since you didn't make it clear, I didn't understand.
	B:	對了.要是我是大夫,我去給別人看病.	That is true. If I were a doctor, I would take care of other people's illness.
	A:	可是我知道你不是大夫.	But I know you are not a doctor.
	B:	所以我應當說:「我請大夫給我看看病.」	Therefore I should have said: "I'll ask a doctor to examine me."
5.	A:	老王,你去作甚麼?	Old Wáng, what are you going there for?
	B:	我去 jywān 錢.	I am going there for donations.

A:	甚麼? 你要把錢 jywān 給別人嗎?	What? You want to donate your money to other people?
B:	不是. 你知道我昨天已經把我的三塊錢 jywān 給他們了.	No. You know that I already donated my three dollars to them yesterday.
A:	那麼你為甚麼要去 jywān 錢?	If that is the case, why do you want to make a donation?
B:	我去請別人把他們的錢也 jywān 出來.	I am going to ask people to donate their money.
A:	你替誰 jywān 錢?	For whom are you soliciting money?
B:	我替學校 jywān 錢.	I am soliciting donations for the school.
A:	你想替學校 jywān 多少錢?	How much money do you want to solicit for the school?
B:	因為學校得有新房子, 所以得 jywān 幾萬塊	Since the school needs a new building, we have to solicit tens of thousands of

	錢.	dollars.
A:	你想找誰 jywān 錢？	From whom do you want to solicit donations?
B:	找李先生，Lyóu先生去 jywān 錢.他們都很有錢.	From Mr. Lǐ and Mr.Lyóu. They are both very rich.
A:	你想李先生肯 jywān 多少錢？	How much do you think Mr. Lǐ will be willing to donate?
B:	最少他 可以 jywān 四五萬塊錢.	He can donate at least forty to fifty thousand dollars.
A:	Lyóu 先生呢？他也很有錢，可是不知道肯 jywān 多少.	How about Mr. Lyóu? He is also very rich, but I don't know how much he is willing to donate.
B:	我想你別找他 jywān 錢，因爲我上次跟他 jywān 錢，他一分也沒 jywān.	I think you had better not ask him to donate, because last time when I asked him for donations, he didn't even donate a penny.

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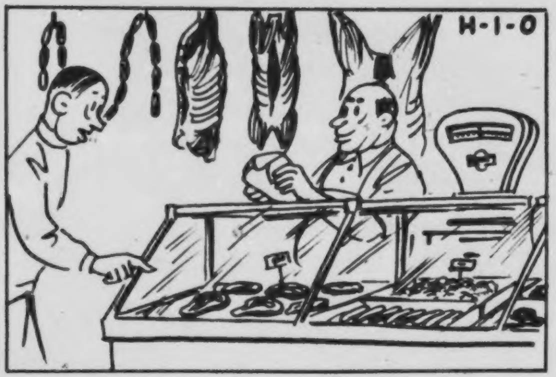
A: 這次不一樣.他很喜歡那個學校.昨天他對我說他可以jywān十萬塊錢.	It's different this time. He likes the school very much. Yesterday he told me that he could donate one hundred thousand dollars.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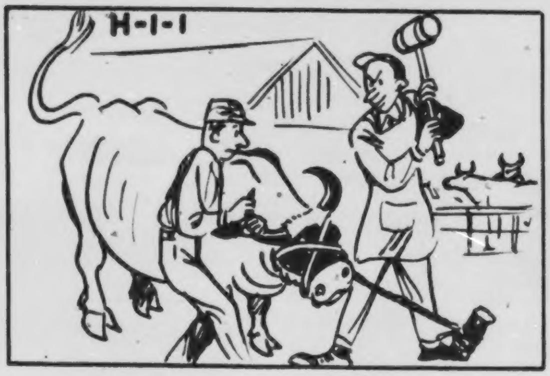
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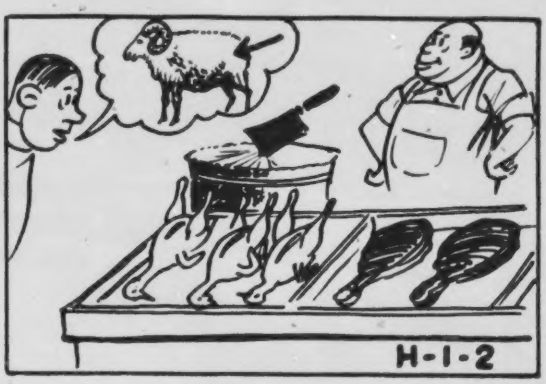
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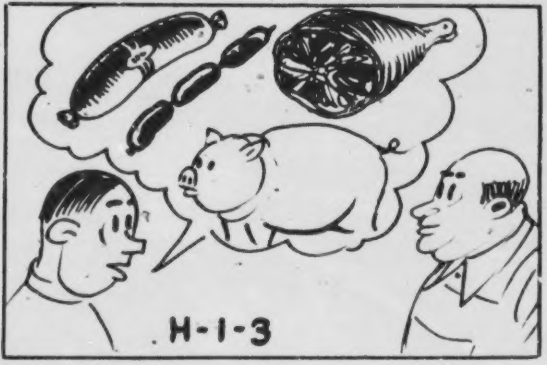
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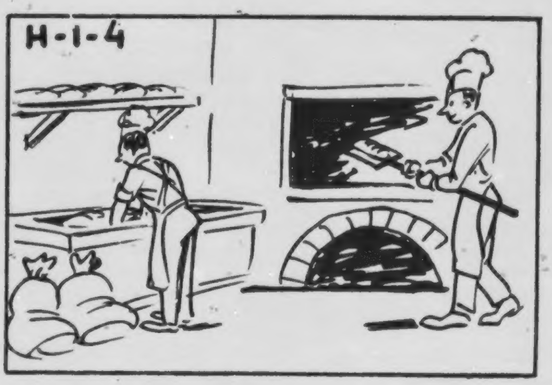
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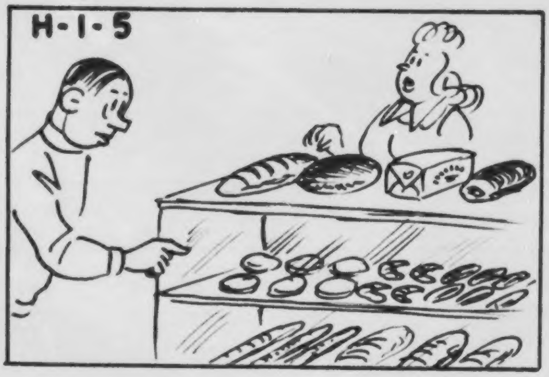
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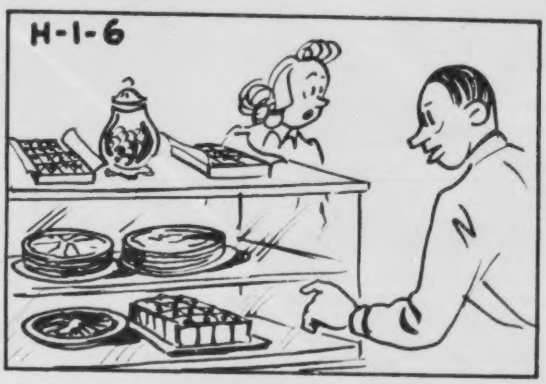
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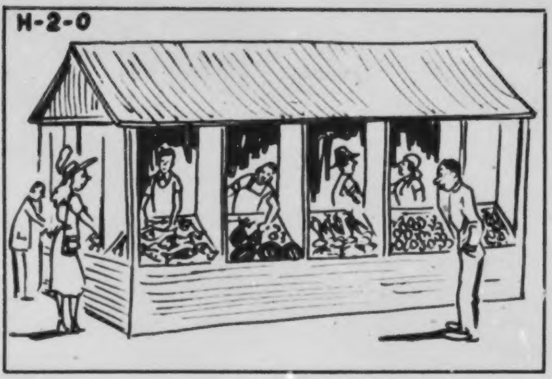
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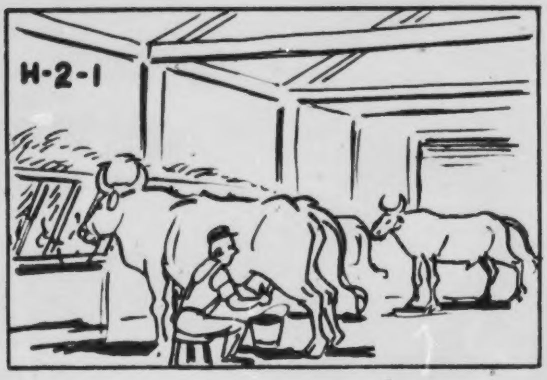
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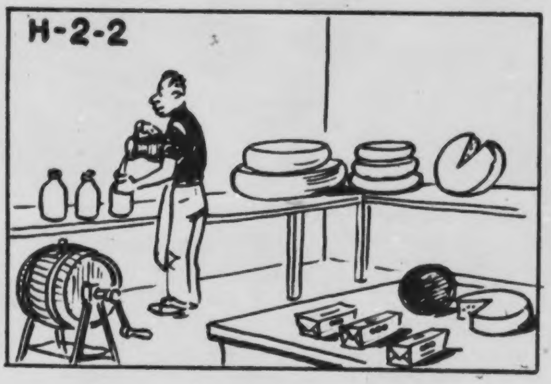
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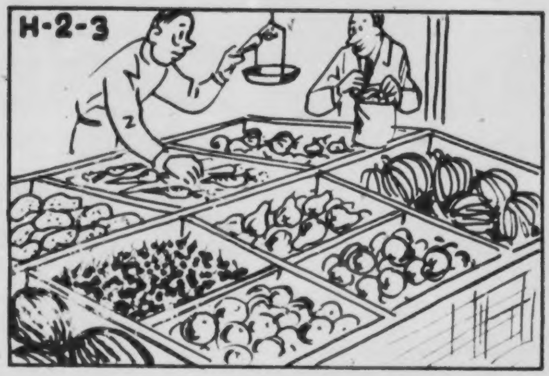
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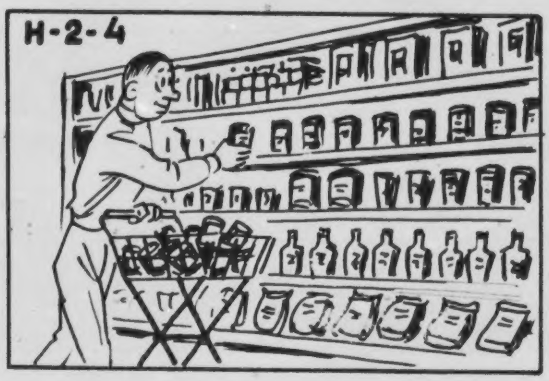
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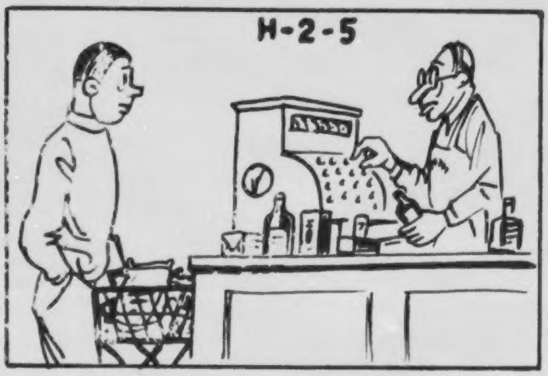
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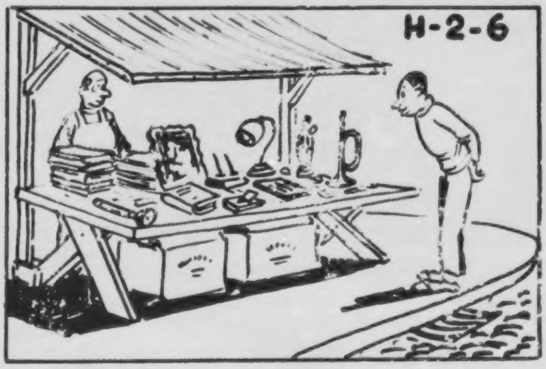
H-2-6

黃美生看了病以後,想到鄉下去住些日子.就在鄉下dzū了一個房子.有的時候到外頭去照照像,很有意思.有一天,他太太跟他說:

太太:	美生,你到shr̀chǎng去給我買點兒東西.我今天有點兒事,不能跟你一塊兒去.	Měishēng, will you go to the market to buy something for me. I am busy today, so I can't go with you.
先生:	你有甚麼事?	What do you have to do?
太太:	為學校的事替他們出去jywān錢.	I am going to solicit donations for the school.
先生:	都買甚麼?	What do you want me to buy?
太太:	買很多東西,我一樣兒一樣兒的說.先到賣肉的shr̀chǎng.	A lot of things. I'll tell you one at a time. First, go to the meat market.

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先生：	買甚麼？	What do you want me to buy there?
太太：	Jū 肉，nyóu 肉，yáng 肉，都買點兒．Nyóu 肉要新syan的．還買一 jr̄ 火 twěi.	Buy some pork, beef, and mutton. The beef has to be fresh. Buy a ham too.
先生：	Jī 跟 yā 子，買不買？	Any chicken and duck?
太太：	買一 jr̄ yā 子．別買 jī，因為我們家裏還有點兒，没吃完呢．	Buy one duck. Don't buy chicken, because we still have some that hasn't been eaten.
先生：	我想 nyóu 肉都不太新 syan. 我們現在吃的 nyóu 肉都是幾個月以前從 túdzǎichǎng 出來的．	I don't think any of the beef is too fresh. The beef we eat now all came from the stock yard a few months ago.
太太：	買完了肉以後到 myànbāu-房去買 myànbāu.	After you have bought the meat, go to the bakery to buy bread.
先生：	還買甚麼？	What else do you want me to buy?

太太：	還得買 jīdàngāu.	Also some cake.
先生：	買多少？	How many?
太太：	大的 jīdàngāu 買一個，小的買十二個.	One big cake and twelve small ones.
先生：	以後到那兒去？	Where shall I go next?
太太：	以後到 chīng 菜的 shr̀-chǎng 去買 chīng 菜跟水 gwǒ.	Next go to the vegetable market to buy vegetables and fruits.
先生：	都買甚麼 chīng 菜水 gwǒ?	What vegetables and fruitsdo you want me to buy?
太太：	Chīng 菜，買點兒白菜，bwó 菜. 水 gwǒ，買點兒 syāngjyāu, pútau, lí, 西 gwa.	For vegetables, buy some cabbage and spinach. For fruits, buy some bananas, grapes, pears, and watermelons.
先生：	買完 chīng 菜跟水 gwǒ，買甚麼？	What else shall I buy after I've bought vegetables and fruits?
太太：	我們家裏沒 nyóunǎi 了.	There is no milk left in our house. Go

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	到dzáhwòdyàn 買點兒新syan nyóunăi.	to the grocery and buy some fresh milk.
先生：	鄉下nyóunăi都是新syan的. 昨天我看見他們jǐ nyóunăi了.	All milk in the country is fresh. I saw them milking the cows yesterday.
太太：	你買完了nyóunăi, 再去買gwàn頭.	After you have bought milk, buy some canned food.
先生：	都買甚麼gwàn頭?	What kinds of canned food?
太太：	平常吃的.多買點兒,少買點兒都行.買多了,也壞不了.	What we usually eat. It doesn't matter whether you buy a lot or a few cans. Even if you buy too many, they won't spoil.
先生：	對了.我也想多買點兒,天天去買很máfan.	That's right. I also feel like buying more canned food. It is too troublesome to buy it every day.

太太：	我告訴你,到那個收錢的地方,得jù意.	Let me tell you. You have to be careful when you get to the cashier.
先生：	Jù意甚麼?	What for?
太太：	Jù意他跟你要的錢對不對.你看看有甚麼línglingsweiswèi的東西可以買的沒有.	You must be careful to see that the money he demands is correct. Also see if there are any miscellaneous things we can buy.
先生：	要是有,我就買.	If there are any, I shall buy them.
太太：	不是.便宜才買.上次買的那個燈,又貴又不好看.這次別買那樣兒的東西了.	No. Buy them only if they are cheap. The lamp you bought last time was both expensive and ugly. This time don't buy that sort of thing.
先生：	好.你走吧.我也走了.過兩個鐘頭見.	O.K. You can go now. I am leaving too. See you in two hours.

Vocabulary

107.	dzū	租	V:	rent
107.1	dzūfáng	租房	VO:	rent a house
107.2	chūdzū	出租	V:	for rent
108.	gwàntou	罐頭	N:	canned food
109.	hwǒtwěi	火腿	N:	ham
110.	jīdàngāu	鷄蛋糕	N:	cake
111.	jǐ nyóunǎi	擠牛奶	VO:	milk the cow
112.	jū	豬	N:	pig
113.	jywānchyán	捐錢	VO:	donate money, solicit money
113.1	jywān	捐	V:	give, donate
114.	kànbìng	看病	VO:	see a doctor; diagnose a disease
115.	lí	梨	N:	pear
116.	línglingsweiswèide	零零碎碎的	N:	odds and ends
116.1	língswèi	零碎	SV:	odds and ends of, sundries
117.	myànbāufáng	麵包房	N:	bakery
118.	shōuchyánde	收錢的	N:	cashier
119.	shr̀chǎng	市場	N:	market
120.	swǒ	所	M:	(for buildings, houses)
121.	túdzǎichǎng	屠宰場	N:	stockyard
122.	yādz	鴨子	N:	duck
123.	yáng	羊	N:	sheep

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. Ambiguity of Language

In the Chinese language, there is no inflection of nouns for number or case, no inflection of verbs for person, number, tense, mood or voice. Hence the Chinese language is simple in form, but this very virtue of simplicity is accompanied by the problem of ambiguity.

Civilization has trained us to assume friendly intent on the part of a friend when he asks, "May I have you for supper?" and not even to suspect him of cannibal intentions. Nevertheless, there is ambiguity inherent in the question.

Five ambiguous expressions have been chosen from what we have learned for further clarification. Where there is a choice of expressions, the student should use the clearest forms, although he should be able to understand the ambiguous ones from their context because people do use them.

1.1 Dzū fáng:

Wǒ dzūle yíswò fáng.	May mean: I rented a house, (as a tenant) or I rented out a house (as a landlord)

This sentence usually means renting a house by a tenant. For a landlord planning to rent out a house, it is best to say:

Wǒ dzūchu yíswo fáng chyu; or
Wǒ bǎ yíswo fáng dzūchuchyule; or
Wǒ dzūgei (so and so) yíswo fáng.

1.2 Jàu syàng:

Wǒ jàule yìjang syàng.	May mean: I took a picture, or I had my picture taken.

It is much clearer to add a few words and say:

Wǒ gěi tā jàule yìjang syàng.	I took a picture for him.
Wǒ chǐng tā gěi wǒ jàule yìjang syàng.	I asked him to take a picture for me.

1.3 Kàn bìng

Kàn bìng is ambiguous. When the actor is the doctor, it means "to diagnose a disease, to attend a patient or to practice medicine." When the actor is the patient, it means "to see a doctor".

Wǒ míngtyan yàu chyù kàn bìng. May mean:
Tomorrow I'm going out to see a patient.
or
Tomorrow I'm going out to see a doctor.

In order to avoid ambiguity, it is best to say "chǐng dàifu gěi wǒ kàn bìng" or "chyù kàn dàifu" for seeing a doctor, thus limiting the actor of kàn bìng to the doctor only.

1.4 Jywān chyán

This VO may mean to contribute money or to ask somebody to contribute money:

Wǒ jywānle yìbǎikwai chyán. May mean:
I contributed $100,
or
I got a $100 contribution (for some organization)

To express the idea of donations or solicitations, it is best to say the following:

Wǒ jywāngeile nèige yīywàn yìbǎikwai chyán.
I donated $100.00 to that hospital.

Wǒ tì nèige yīywàn jywānle yìbǎikwai chyán.
I got a $100.00 contribution for that hospital.

1.5 Jyè chyán

The word jyè may mean either to borrow or to lend:

Wǒ jyèle tā wǔkwai chyán. May mean:
I borrowed $5.00 from him. or
I lent him $5.00.

Although the meaning of jyè may be clear from the context, it is advisable to use distinctive forms to avoid possible ambiguity. For lending, the following forms are most often used:

jyègei	Wǒ jyègei tā wǔkwai chyán.	I lent him $5.00.
jyèchuchyu	Wǒ jyèchuchyu wǔkwai chyán.	I lent out $5.00.

For borrowing, the most commonly used form is:

gēn....jyè	Wǒ gēn tā jyèle wǔkwai chyán.	I borrowed $5.00 from him.

Translate the following:

1) Dzwótyan tāmen gěi wǒ jàule yìjang syàng, yě bùjr̄dau jàude hǎu buhǎu. Tāmen shwō jīntyan jyàu wǒ chyù kàn yàngdz. Yàushr wǒ bùsyihwān, tāmen dzài gěi wǒ jàu.

2) Nǐde fángdz dzūchuchyule meiyou? Yàushr hái méi dzūchuchyu, wǒ yǒu yíge péngyou syǎng chyù kànkan, bùjr̄dau syìng busyíng?

3) Nǐ syǎng jywān dwōshau chyán ne? Wǒ jywéde jèijǔng shr̀ching nǐ děi dz̀jǐ syǎngyisyǎng. Byéren méi fádz tì nǐ syǎng. Yàushr nǐ ywànyi dwō jywān, jyou dwō jywān dyǎr.

4) Jèi jǐtyan dzǔng tóuteng. Yě bùjr̄dau shr̀ shémma bìng. Swóyi wǒ syǎng dzwèihǎu shr dzǎu yìdyǎr chǐng dàifu gěi wǒ kàn bìng.

5) Dzwótyan dzài gūngywánli, syǎuháidz yàu jàusyàng. Wǒ búràng tā jàu; tā jyòu kūle. Wǒde syīn jàusyàngjī, wǒ pà syǎuháidz bǎ tā nùnghwàile.

6) Syàndzài wǒmen yǐjing yǒule sānwàn-chīchyāndwo-kwài chyán le. Nǐ shwō wǒ hái děi dzài jywān dwōshau? Dāngrán dzwèihǎu néng yǒu wǔwànkwài chyán. Kěshr dzài jywān yíwàndwo, kǔngpà bùrúngyi ba.

7) Nǐn jǐwèi syān dzai jèr dzwò yìhwěr ba. Wǒ děi kàn bìng chyule. Jēn chígwài, měitsz̀ dōu shr̀ jèiyàngr. Jyāli yìyǒu kèren, jyou yǒu rén dǎ dyànhwà yàu wǒ kàn bìng.

8) Wǒ dzwótyan kàn bìng chyule, dàifu shwō děi kàn wǒde X-gwāng syàngpyār. Tā yàu gěi wǒ jàu. Wǒ shwō "Wǒ yǒu yíge péngyou, tā jàude hěn pyányi. Wǒ dàu tā nèr, chǐng tā gěi wǒ jàu yìjang syíng busyíng?" Dàifu pà wǒde péngyou jàubuhǎu, búràng byéren tí wǒ jàu.

9) Tā dzwèi syǐhwan jywān chyán. Chyántyan wǒ kànjyan tā jàndzai jyēshang chǐng rén jywān chyán. Jīntyan yòu dàu jèr lai jywānlaile.

10) Hěn dwō rén tì nèige yīywàn jywān chyán. Shéi tì nèige yīywàn jywān chyán jywānde dzwèi dwō, yīywàn dōu yàu gěi tāmen jàu yìjang syàngpyār.

11) Tā jyèchyán jyède tài dwōle, péngyou dōu buywànyi dzài jyègěi tā le. Hòulai tā bújyè chyán, jyòu gēn rén jyè dūngsyi. Chr̄de, chwānde dōu gēn rén jyè. Syàndzài shéi dōu bújyègěi tā dūngsyi le.

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IV. Pattern Drill

Pattern 1

The ambiguity of dzū fáng

他們有很多房出dzū. 昨天他們才dzū了一所房.	They have many houses to let. They only let one house yesterday.
他們要找四所房子. 昨天他們才dzū了一所房.	They want to look for four houses. Yesterday they only rented one.

Examples:

A. For renting a house from someone:

1) 那位 yá大夫在shr̀chǎng旁邊兒dzū了一所房.	That dentist rented a house by the side of a market.
2) 那個賣yā子的跟我們dzū了一所房.	That duck dealer rented a house from us.

B. For renting out a house:

1) 那所房出dzū, 你要dzū麼?	That house is for rent. Do you want to rent it?
2) 賣yáng肉的把他的túdzǎichǎng dzū出去了.	The mutton dealer rented out his slaughterhouse.
3) 我父親把myànbāu房dzū給别人了.	My father rented the bakery to somebody else.

4) 誰說他的房子dzū不出去？昨天dzū出三所去了.	Who says that his houses can't be rented out? Yesterday three were rented.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Yàushr nǐ yǒu fángdz, nǐ ywànyi dzūgěi yīshēng ma?

2) Nǐ fùmǔ bǎ tāmende fángdz, chìchē dōu dzūgei byéren le ma?

3) Jèige chéng wèishémma yǒu hěn dwō dzwò gwàntouyúde lóu chūdzū?

4) Mǎtoushangde nèisye chwán chūdzū ma?

5) Jèige chéngli dàjyēshangde fángdz dōu dzūchūchyule ma?

6) Nǐ syàndzài jùde fángdz shr̀ gēn byéren dzūde háishr nǐ dz̀jǐde?

7) Wǒmen kéyi gēn yīywàn dzū dùng shǒushù yùngde dūngsyi ma?

8) Jèige yíngchyū Sz̄lìngbù yùngde chìchē shr̀ dzūde bushr?

Pattern 2

The ambiguity of jàu syàng

人人都喜歡給他照像.他今天照了十張像.	Everybody likes to take pictures of him. Today he had ten pictures taken.
他常請人給他照像.他今天照了十張像.	He often asks people to take pictures of him. Today he had ten pictures taken.

Examples:

A. For taking a picture:

1)	我給那個收錢的照了好幾張像.	I took quite a few pictures of that cashier.
2)	你把 shr̀chăng裏的 lí, 火twěi, 甚麼的都照下來了麼?	Have you taken pictures of pears, ham, etc. in that market?
3)	那個鄉下人 jǐnyóunăi 的時候,我替他太太給他照了一張像.	When that farmer was milking the cow, I took a picture of him for his wife.

B. For having a picture taken:

1)	妹妹 jyēhwūn 的時候,請照像的給他們照像.	When my sister got married, (we) asked the photographer to take pictures of them.
2)	Yá 大夫給他 báyá 的時候,他要我給他照像真奇怪!	He wanted me to take a picture of him when the dentist was pulling his tooth. Very odd!

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Nǐ dzwèi syǐhwan gěi shéi jàusyàng?

2) Gěi hěn syǎude háidz jàusyàng hěn nán jàude hǎu ba?

3) Nǐ ywànyi bǎ jyāli línglingsweiswèide dūngsyi jàusyalai gěi byéren kàn ma?

4) Nǐ jàusyàng syǐhwan jàu fēngjǐng háishr jàu rén?

5) Yǒude háidz pà byéren gěi tāmen jàusyàng ma?

6) Nǐmen yǐngmù rùwǔde shŕhou chǐng rén gěi nǐmen jàusyàngle méiyou?

7) Chǐng jàusyàngde gěi wǒmen jàu yìjāng syàng děi dwōshau chyán?

8) Dzài sywésyàuli chǐng tāmen gěi wǒmen jàusyàng búbì gěi chyán ba?

Pattern 3

The ambiguity of kàn bìng

那位 nèikē 大夫他去看病去了.	That physician went out to treat patients.
父親 不 shūfu, 他去看病去了.	My father didn't feel too well; he went to see a doctor.

Examples:

A. To consult a doctor about a sickness:

1)	你 jīdàngāu 吃的太多,不 syāuhwà, 得看 nèikē 大夫.	You have indigestion (because) you had too much cake. You must see a doctor.
2)	他的 hóulung 不 shūfu, 請醫生給他看看吧.	His throat feels sore. Why don't you take him to a doctor to have a look at it.
3)	老趙請大夫給他看病. 大夫說他的 shén 經有毛病.	Old Jàu asked the doctor to look him over. The doctor said there was something wrong with his nerves.

B. To diagnose an illness:

1)	這位yǎnkē大夫每天給幾十個病人看病.	This eye doctor sees tens of patients everyday.
2)	張大夫出國了.李大夫替他給病人看病.	Dr. Jāng has gone overseas. Dr. Lǐ is looking after his patients for him.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Nǐ yá téngde shŕhou, nǐ chǐng yádàifu gěi nǐ kànbìng ma?

2) Nǐde syīgài yǒu máubìng, nǐ chǐng nèikēdàifu gěi nǐ kànbìng háishr chǐng wàikēdàifu gěi nǐ kànbìng?

3) Yàushr nǐ jywéde ěrdwo téng, nǐ chyù kàn shémma dàifu?

4) Yàushr nǐ chyù kàn yīshēng yě děi lǐng chāijyàjèng ma?

5) Dàifu gěi nǐ kànle bìng yǐhòu, nǐ bǎ chyán gěi dàifu háishr gěi shōuchyánde?

6) Nǐ jr̄dau bùjrdau gěi jū, yáng, nyóu kànbìngde dàifu jyàu shémma dàifu?

7) Píngcháng Lǐbàilyòu, Lǐbàityān yīshēng yě gěi bìngren kànbìng ma?

8) Yīshēng chúle gěi bìngren kànbìng yǐwài, yě gěi wǒmen lyáng tǐgāu, tǐjùng ma?

Pattern 4

The ambiguity of jywānchyán

那個醫院辦的很好.他jywān了一千塊錢.	That hospital is very well managed . He donated a thousand dollars (to it).

他病了沒錢住醫院.他 jywān 了一千塊錢.
He is ill and has no money to go to the hospital . He donated one thousand dollars for him.

我病了沒錢住醫院.他也沒錢 可是他替我 jywān 了一千塊錢.
I am sick and have no money to go to the hospital. He didn't have any money either, but he solicited a thousand dollars worth of contributions for me.

Examples:

A. To donate:

1) 有錢的人 jywān給那個學校很多錢.
Rich people donated a great deal of money to that school.

2) 美國人 jywān 了很多衣shang, shŕwù 給Ōujou沒錢的人.
Americans have donated a great deal of clothing and food to poor people in Europe.

3) 每年我都把 lingling-sweiswèi 的東西jywān 給沒錢的人.
Each year I (always) take the odds and ends and donate them to the poor.

B. To solicit contributions:

1) 每年那個醫院跟有錢的人 jywān 一次錢.
Once each year that hospital asks for contributions from rich people.

2) 很多美國人願意替有病的小孩子跟有錢的人 jywān錢.	Many Americans are willing to ask for contributions from rich people on behalf of sick children.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Nǐ ywànyi jywānchyán gěi něigwo méichyánde rén?

2) Nǐ cháng jywān shémma dūngsyi gěi méi fùmǔde háidz?

3) Nǐ ywànyi bǎ syě jywāngei yǒubìngde rén búywànyi?

4) Yàushr nǐ jywān syīn dūngsyi gěi jǐge Ōujou rén tāmen děi shàngshwèi ma?

5) Wèishémma hěn dwō wàigwo yīywàn hwòshr sywésyàu dōu gēn Měigwo rén jywānchyán?

6) Dzài Měigwo kéyi swéibyàn gēn byéren jywānchyán bùkéyi?

7) Nǐ jywéde gēn rén jywānchyán dyōulyǎn budyōulyǎn?

8) Nǐ ywànyi búywànyi tì yíge bìngren gēn byéren jywān sywè?

Pattern 5

The ambiguity of jyè chyán

他父親死了,大家幫他忙. 我借了四十塊.	His father died, everybody is helping him. I lent him forty dollars.
他 yíng 了錢就借給人. 我借了四十塊.	(He lends out money as soon as he wins it). I borrowed forty dollars from him.

Examples:

A. To lend to:

1)	銀行借給他幾千塊錢開 myànbāu 房.	The bank lent him a few thousand dollars to start a bakery.
2)	我不願意把錢借給那個 jǐnyóunǎi 的.	I do not wish to lend money to that man who milks a cow.

B. To borrow from:

1)	學生的書不是跟學校借的，不必還.	The students' books were not borrowed from the school. They do not have to be returned.
2)	我們沒跟 túdzǎichǎng 借 chyē 肉的 dāu.	We did not borrow a meat cleaver from the slaughter-house.
3)	請你替我跟他借一個 shāfā.	Please borrow a sofa from him for me.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Wèishémma hěn dwō rén búywànyi bǎ chyán jyègei ài dǔchyánde rén?

2) Nǐ ywànyi bǎ nǐde chìchē jyègei shŕlyòuchīswèide háidz ma?

3) Gēn Ègwo jyè wǔchide shr něi jǐ gwó?

4) Nǐ kéyi bùkeyi tì wǒ gēn Sz̄lìngbù jyè yílyàng dzàijùngchē?

Homework

Render the following sentences into Chinese orally:

1) Do you own your house or do you rent it?

2) Bakeries sell cakes and bread (but) not ham and beef.

3) I don't understand why my grandmother has so many odds and ends.

4) I am not married yet. Of course, I am still eating canned food.

5) Is the market far from the slaughter-house? It's not close by.

6) I like to stay in the country; you can see a lot of sheep and ducks.

7) I got a $5000 contribution for this hospital.

8) I am sorry, Dr. Wang just went out to see his patients at the hospital.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos.414-420)

414.	保	bǎu	V: guarantee, protect	保險	- safe, buy insurance
				保險刀	- safety razor
				保險刀片	- safety razor blade
415.	刀	dāu	N: knife	刀子	- knife
				保險刀	- safety razor
416.	停	tíng	V: stop, park	停車	- park or stop a vehicle
417.	注	jù	BF: emphasize	注意	- pay attention to, take note
418.	簡	jyǎn	BF: simple	簡單	- simple
				[簡體字	- simplified characters]
419.	單	dān	BF: single,odd; a list	簡單	- simple
				單chéngpyàu	- one-way ticket
				菜單子	- menu

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420. 青 chīng SV: green

青菜 - green vegetables

年青 - young

B. 句子

1. 我有一點兒很簡單的事情，請你幫一幫忙，行嗎？
2. 要是一點兒很簡單的事情，當然可以。甚麼事？
3. 買一點兒保險刀片兒。
4. 你要一點兒保險刀片兒，很簡單。可以，可以。我家裏有。
5. 不。還買點兒青菜。
6. 要是買青菜，可就不簡單了。第一，現在開車去買菜，街上車很多，停車很不容易。
7. 我還要買點兒水 gwǒ 呢。
8. 買水 gwǒ 還得注意水 gwǒ 的好壞，新syan 不新syan，您自己去買吧！
9. 要是你坐 fēi機去，路上不停，保險兩天就到了。
10. 我們的汽車忽然停了，一看，油沒有了。

11. 學中文真不簡單，因爲中文 YĪng文不一樣的地方太多了.

12. 十八九歲的年青人的汽車，買保險貴極了.

13. 用刀子的時候得小心，要不然很容易出事.

14. 你注意了沒有？這張菜單子上的中國字我們差不多都沒學過.

15. 兩張單chéngpyàu 比一張來回pyàu 貴，所以你得加一點兒錢.

C. Gù事

有的人把簡單的事情看的很不簡單. 有的人把不簡單的事情看的很簡單.

買保險刀兒，是一件很簡單的事情. 可是，有的人要買保險刀的時候，先想到那兒去買，那兒的便yi，甚麽樣兒的.

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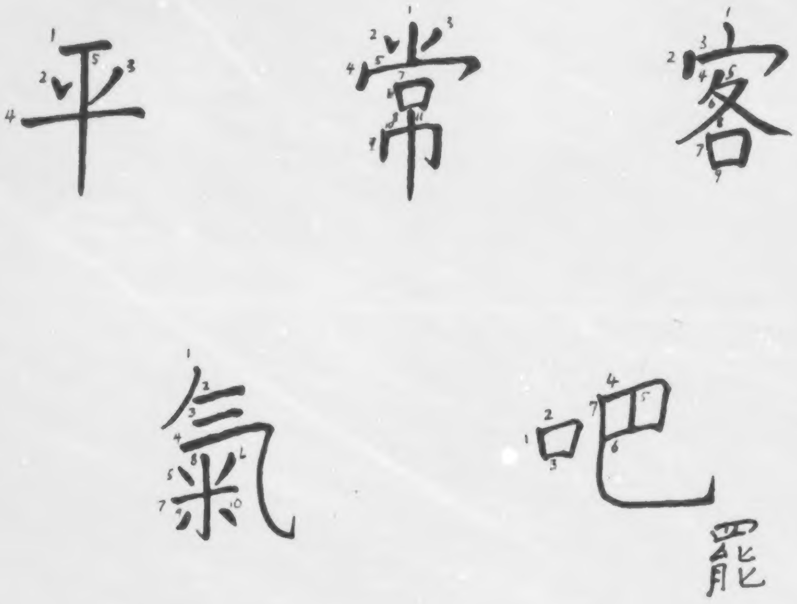
甚麼時候去買. 想來想去, 覺得一點兒也不簡單.

停車本來不是一件簡單的事情, 第一, 先看看那個地方夠大不夠. 第二, 停車的時候, 要注意旁邊兒的車. 第三, 停了以後, 看看停好了沒停好. 可是有的人想很簡單. 那是因為他已經停過幾千次車了. 所以, 會作事情的人, 一件很難辦的事情, 他覺得很簡單. 不會作事情的人, 一件很容易辦的事情, 他覺得很不簡單. 因為會作事情的人, 他知道怎麼作事, 就把不簡單的事情, 作的很簡單.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 271-275)



B. Radicals

1. 干 (shield, 51) as in: 平
2. 巾 (napkin, 50) as in: 常
3. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 客
4. 气 (air, 84) as in: 氣
5. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 吧

LESSON 70

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	你會開gwàn頭嗎?	Do you know how to open canned goods?
	B:	不太會.	Not too well.
	A:	那麼,你開gwàn頭的時候得小心點兒.	In that case you must be careful when you open cans.
	B:	為甚麼?	Why?
	A:	要是不小心點兒,你的手就容易nùng壞了.	If you are not careful, it is easy to hurt your hand.
	B:	那麼,請你替我開.	If that is so, please open it for me.
	A:	不行.我不gǎn開gwàn頭.	No, I won't. I don't dare to open cans.
	B:	為甚麼?	Why not?
	A:	上次我開gwàn頭的時候,把手nùng壞了.	The last time I opened a can, I cut my hand.
	B:	這次也許好點兒.	Maybe it will be better this time.

	A:	我再也不開gwàn頭了.	I will never open cans again.
2.	A:	你幾年沒去看yá大夫了?	How many years has it been since you last visited your dentist?
	B:	我有五六年沒去了.	It has been five or six years since I last visited him.
	A:	你今年去不去?	Are you going to visit him this year?
	B:	今年,明年,都不去,也許再也不去了.	I won't go this year nor next year, Maybe I shall never go.
	A:	為甚麼?	Why not?
	B:	我的yá都是jyǎyá.	All my teeth are false teeth.
	A:	Jyǎyá不會有dùng嗎?	Can't false teeth have cavities?
	B:	不會. 也不必bǔ, 也不必bá. 所以我說我再也不會因為我的yá	They can't. They don't need filling either, nor do they need extraction. That is why I said I won't have any trouble any more

		頭 téng 了.	because of my teeth.
3.	A:	他為甚麼shwāi 門?	Why did he slam the door?
	B:	因為他生氣了.	Because he was mad.
	A:	他跟誰生氣?	At whom was he mad?
	B:	跟他自己.	At himself.
	A:	為甚麼?	Why?
	B:	他没小心,把他最喜歡的wǎn shwāi 了.	Because of carelessness he dropped his favorite bowl.
	A:	Shwāi 壞了没有?	Was it broken?
	B:	Shwāi 壞了,所以他才生氣.	It was. That was why he was mad.
	A:	為甚麼生氣生的這麼lìhai?	Why was he so mad?
	B:	因為,那個wǎn 再也買不着了.	Because he will never be able to buy another bowl like that.
4.	A:	你怎麼生氣了?	Why are you mad?
	B:	我没lyóushén,那個píng子	When I was careless,

		dyàu 到我身上了.	that bottle fell on me.
	A:	Píng 子裏有甚麼東西?	What was in that bottle?
	B:	有油.	Oil.
	A:	油dyàu到你的衣shang上頭没有?	Did any oil spill on your clothes?
	B:	Dyàu到衣shang上頭了. 並且很多.	It did. A lot of it.
	A:	你想那些油洗的dyàu嗎?	Do you think it can be washed off?
	B:	我希望洗的dyàu，要是洗不dyàu，真難看.	I hope so. If not, it would be very ugly.
5.	A:	你父親常生氣嗎?	Does your father often get angry?
	B:	對了.他生氣的時候，常常shwāi東西.	Yes. When he is mad, he often throws things.
	A:	他shwāi門嗎?	Does he slam the door?
	B:	Chwānghu,門,他都shwāi.	He slams both windows and doors.
	A:	還shwāi別的嗎?	What else does he throw?

B:	Wăn, pán 子,píng 子, yĭ 子, 他 都 shwăi.	He throws bowls, bottles plates, tables and chairs.

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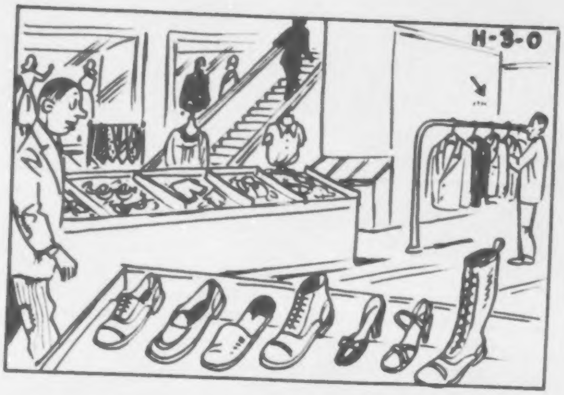
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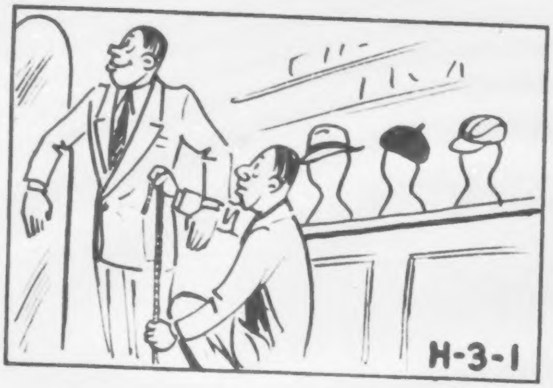
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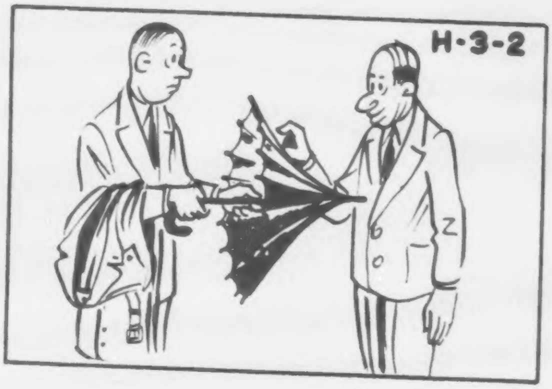
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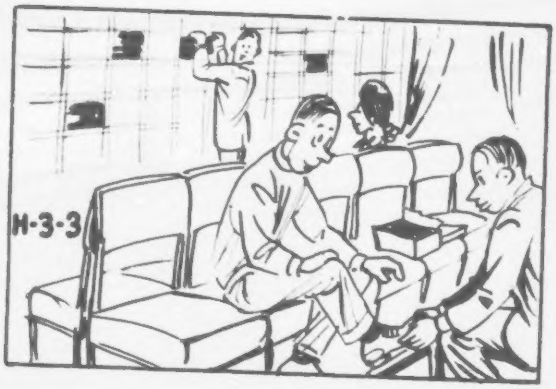
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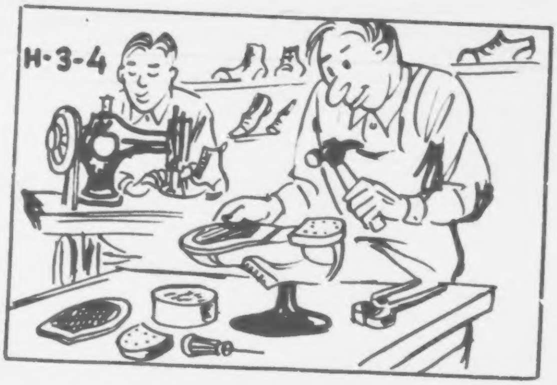
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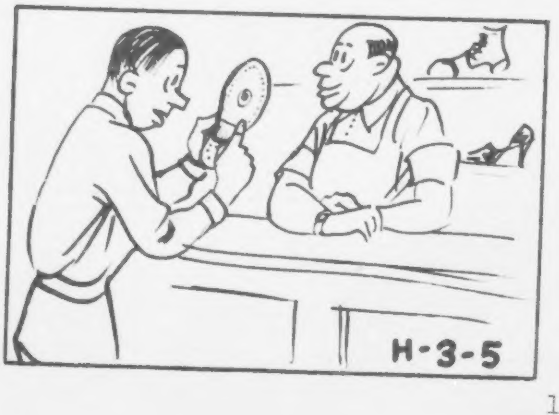
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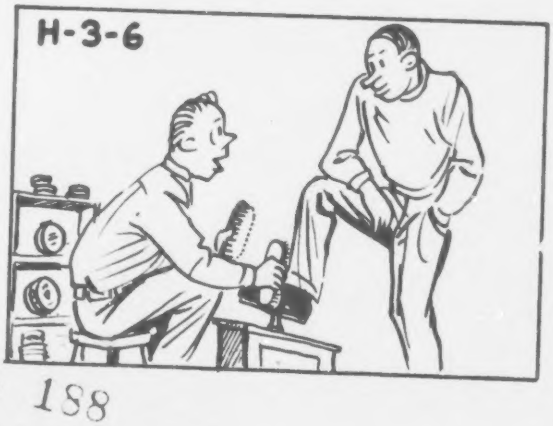
H-3-6

II. Basic Dialogue

黃美生在鄉下住了幾個月以後,覺得很不方便,又 bān 到城裏頭來了.

太太：	美生,現在我們又住在城裏頭了,你穿衣 shang 得注點兒意,shěng 的人看不起我們.	Měishēng, now that we are living in the city again, you must pay more attention to your clothes, lest people look down upon us.
先生：	我也那麼想.在鄉下住,穿衣shang 可以隨隨便便.	I think so too. You may dress more casually when living in the country.
太太：	到城裏頭,人人穿的都很好.	In the city everybody dresses very well.
先生：	我可以買一tàu新衣shang 嗎 ?	May I buy a new suit?
太太：	要是你買衣shang,別到小鋪子去買.	If you buy clothes, don't go to a small store.

先生：當然，小鋪子 没有我要買的衣shang，我一定到百hwò公sz去．	Of course not. In a small store I cannot get the clothes I want to buy. I will definitely go to a department store.
太太：對了．你到他們的服jwāngbù，叫他們給你量量，作一tàu新的．	That's right. You should go to their men's wear department and ask them to take your measurements for a new tailor-made suit.
先生：作一tàu新的 fèi很多錢，要是買現chéng的，可以shěng點兒錢．	It will take a lot of money to have a new tailor-made suit. One can save a little money if one buys a ready-made suit.

太太：我知道現chéng的又shěng時候，又shěng事，並且shěng錢．可是不jyēshr.	I know that buying a ready-made suit is time-saving, trouble-saving, and money-saving. However, it would not be durable.
先生：叫他們作一tàu，當然又jyēshr，又好看．可是又fèi錢，又fèi時候，並且也fèi事．	If you ask them to make one, of course it would be both durable and good-looking. But it would cost you both money and time, also a lot of trouble.
太太：買衣shang不能隨隨便便，因為你要穿很多日子呢．	When you buy clothes, you cannot be careless, because you have to wear them for a very long time.
先生：好．我就叫他們給我作一tàu．給你買	O.K. I am going to ask them to make a suit for me. What can I get for you?

先生：	你想那個百hwò公sz的písyébù好嗎？	Do you feel that the shoe department in that department store is good?
太太：	很好·他們的hwǒji都很好·你還記得穿幾號兒的嗎？	Very good. Their salesmen are all very good. Do you remember what size you wear?
先生：	記得·九號兒半的·	I do. It's nine and a half.
太太：	你的syé為甚麼壞的這麼快？	Why are your shoes worn out so fast?
先生：	這些日子，我差不多天天到yùndùngchǎng去yùndùng，所以壞的很快．	Recently I have been going to the athletic field almost every day to take some exercise, therefore my shoes wore out sooner.
太太：	你的舊syé，hwàn後跟跟jyǎujǎng，就跟新的一樣了·他們的píjyang都很好．	If you get new heels and soles for your old shoes, they will be just as good as new. Their shoemakers are all very good.

點兒 甚麼 呢?

太太：要是 有好的 yǔsǎn,給我 買一個.	If there is a good umbrella, buy one for me.
先生：你 有yǔ 衣 嗎?	Do you have a rain-coat?
太太：我 有,可是 你 得 買 一件 你的 písyé 已經 壞了, gǎn 緊 再 買 一 shwāng 吧?	I have one but you must get one. Your (leather)shoes are already worn out. You'd better hurry and buy another pair.
先生：我 想 一 shwāng syé 不够, 可是 又 沒有 錢 買 兩 shwāng,怎麼 辦?	I think one pair of shoes is not enough, But I don't have money to buy two pairs. What shall I do?
太太：先 買 一 shwāng新的 再 把 你的 舊的 syōuli-syōuli.	Buy a new pair first, then repair the old pair.

先生：	Syōuli 好了，就叫他們給我 tsātsa.	After repairs, I shall ask them to polish the shoes for me.
太太：	你甚麽時候去？	When are you going there?
先生：	我現在就去.你呢？	I am going right now. How about you?
太太：	我收 shr 屋子.昨天我 shwāiswèi 了 的 píng 子 還没 rēng 出去呢.	I shall tidy up the room. The bottles I smashed yesterday have yet to be thrown out.
先生：	你 lyóu 點兒 shén，上 lóu，下 lóu 别 shwāi 了.	You must be careful. Don't fall down when going upstairs or downstairs.
太太：	我在作衣 shang的那個屋子裏，昨天 dyàu 了一個 jēn，還没找着呢.	Yesterday I dropped a needle in the sewing room. It has not been found yet.

先生：你想今天找找嗎？	Do you want to look for it today?
太太：對了．我收shr屋子的時候找找．我想找的着．	Yes. I shall look for it when I tidy up the room. I think it can be found.
先生：好了．你收shr屋子吧．我現在就去買衣shang.	O.K. You go ahead and tidy up the room. I am going to buy clothes now.

Vocabulary

124.	bǎihwògūngsz	百貨公司	N:	department store
125.	fèi	費	V:	waste, expend, use
	125.1 fèi chyán	費錢	VO/SV:	cost money, take money/be expensive
	125.2 fèi shŕhou	費時候	VO/SV:	consume time, take time/time-consuming
	125.3 fèi shr̀	費事	VO/SV:	take a lot of work/laborious, troublesome
126.	fújwāngbù	服裝部	N:	clothing department in a department store
127.	hàur	號兒	N/M:	number (measure for size)
128.	hòugēn	後跟	N:	heel
129.	písyé	皮鞋	N:	leather shoes
130.	sǎn	傘	N:	umbrella
131.	shěng	省	V:	save, reduce
	131.1 shěng chyán	省錢	VO/SV:	save money/economical
	131.2 shěng shŕhou	省時候	VO/SV:	save time/time-saving
	131.3 shěng shr̀	省事	VO/SV:	save trouble or bother/ trouble-saving
132.	shěngde	省得	CV:	avoiding, lest
133.	shwāi	摔	V:	fall down; throw or dash down/ cast at
134.	syànchéngde	現成的	N:	ready-made
135.	syéjyang	鞋匠	N:	shoemaker
136.	syōuli	修理	V:	repair, fix up
137.	-tàu	套	M:	set (measure for suits, books, etc.)
138.	yǔyī	雨衣	N:	raincoat
139.	yùndùngchǎng	運動場	N:	athletic field
	139.1 yùndùng	運動	V/N:	take exercise/exercise, sports; movement

1. The Translation of "More" into Chinese

The different uses of the word "more" call for different translations into Chinese.

1.1 More in amount. Used alone or followed by a noun, as in "eat a little more" and "I need more money", "more" can be translated as:

dwō	V	Nǐ dwō chr yidyǎr.
dzài		Nǐ dzài chr̄ yidyǎr.
dzài dwō		Nǐ dzài dwō chr̄ yidyǎr.

Sometimes it can be translated as hái, or in any one of the three ways above with hái added:

Hái yǒu lyǎngge sywésheng yàu lái.	There are two more students coming.
Hái gěi wǒ yíge jyòu gòule.	It will be enough if you give me one more.

1.2 "No more" or "not..any more" is best translated as "búdzài..." or byé dzài..." while "never....any more" has the Chinese equivalent of "dzài yě bù....":

Byé dzài dàu Nyǒuywē chyùle.	Don't go to New York any more.
Wǒ búdzài hē jyǒu le.	I will drink no more.
Wǒ dzài yě bùhē jyǒu le.	I will never drink any more.

Note that dzài before bù in the third illustration indicates a much stronger stress on the negative than when it follows bù as in the second illustration.

1.3 In the comparative degree, as we recall, the various forms of "more....than" can be translated in the following ways:

more....than:	This is more expensive than that.
bǐ....SV:	Jèige bǐ nèige gwèi.
a little more ...than:	This is a little more expensive (than that).
bǐ...SV yidyǎr:	Jèige (bǐ nèige) gwèi yidyǎr.

much more....than: bǐ...SVde dwō	This is much more expensive (than that). Jèige (bǐ nèige) gwèide dwō.

Translate the following:

1) Have you any more bread? I have no more.

2) It will not be ready for ten more days.

3) Don't do that any more!

4) I like her perhaps even more than you do.

5) One more word and I will send you to MP Headquarters.

6) There are not many more of this kind of book.

7) I have known him for more than twenty years.

8) He is even more clever than his wife.

9) I gave him five dollars more than I should have.

10) Doing a good job is much more important than finishing quickly.

2. Shwāi and Dyàu Compared

These two verbs are so easily confused that it is necessary to clarify their use.

2.1 Shwāi may have one of the three meanings:

2.11 It means to drop and break:

Wǎn shwāile.	The bowl has been dropped and broken.

2.12 It refers to the action of falling down. The actor may be a person or an animal but not an inanimate object.

Tā tsúng chwángshang shwāisyalaile.	He fell down from the bed.

2.13 In the sense of crashing something, it refers to the harsh action of throwing something against something (like throwing a book on the table), or banging the door.

Tā chìde bǎ mén yìshwāi jyòu chūchyule.	He was so angry that he banged the door and went out.

2.2 Dyàu has two common meanings:

2.21 It means to fall off or drop off (both animate beings and inanimate things):

Nèiben shū wǒ méinájù, dyàudzai dìshang le.	I didn't get a firm hold of that book, so it dropped on the floor.

2.22 It means to become detached from something, both as a verb or as an RVE:

Tāde màudz dyàule.	His hat dropped.
Wǒ syǐle bàntyān méisyǐdyàu.	I washed for a long time, but it didn't come off.

Translate the following:

1) The child fell from the window but didn't cry.

2) I was careless and dropped the camera on the floor.

3) The car smashed against the tree and the man was thrown out of the car.

4) He threw his books angrily on the table and walked out.

5) When the tumbler fell on the floor, it broke.

6) This is very sturdy. No matter how you drop it, it won't break.

7) The shirt is very dirty and the dirt can't be washed off.

8) The wind blew all the blossoms off the tree.

9) As the airplane was taking off, there was something wrong with the engine, and it crashed onto the ground.

10) He doesn't laugh because he is afraid that his false teeth might drop out.

IV. Pattern Drill

Pattern 1

The translation of "more" into Chinese:

A. "more" in amount:

Examples:

1) 這個字很難寫.我多寫幾次.	This character is very hard to write. I am going to write it a few more times.
2) 這個 syāng水很好 wén.我再wén 一次.	This perfume is really fragrant. I am going to smell it once more.
3) 我還聽不清楚.你再多說幾回.	I still didn't hear it clearly. Please repeat it a few more times.
4) 天還沒亮呢.我還要睡一會兒.	It hasn't become dawn yet. I still want to sleep a while longer.
5) 這 kè 書很難.我還要(多 or 再多)念幾次.	This lesson is very difficult. I must read it a few more times.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Bǎihwògūngsžde dūngsyi hěn pyányi, nǐ yàu dwō mǎi yìdyǎr ma?

2) Sānge háidz, lyǎngjyan yǔyī búgòu, děi dzài mǎi yíjyan ma?

3) Jūnggwo bàu nǐ kànle yítsz̀ chywán búdǔng. Dzài dwō kàn jǐtsz, jyòu néng dǔng yidyǎr le ba?

4) Yíge fángdz nǐ kànle yìhwéi hěn syǐhwan. Nǐ hái yàu dzài kàn jǐhwéi ma?

5) Nyǔren mǎile yìshwang písyé, hěn héshr. Tā hái yàu dzài dwō mǎi jǐshwāng ma?

B. "no more" or "not....any more":

Examples:

1)	走路小心,別再shwāi了.	Walk carefully, don't fall again!
2)	我這shwāng písyé syōu了幾次了,不再syōu了.	This pair of shoes of mine has been repaired several times already. I won't have it repaired anymore.
3)	到Jyòujīn山去lyǔ行,fèi了那麼多錢.我再也不去了.	Making a trip to San Francisco wasted so much money. I won't be going anymore.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Yìshwāng písyéde hòugēn hwàile, nǐ jyòu búdzài chwānle ma?

2) Yíge bǎihwòdyànde hwǒji dwèi nǐ búkèchi, nǐ jyòu búdzài chyù mǎi dūngsyi le ma?

3) Syānsheng jyàu wǒmen byé dzài shwō Yīngwén, wèishémma yǒushrhou wǒmen hái shwō Yīngwén?

4) Tàitaimen cháng jyàu tāmende syānsheng byé dzài hējyǒu ma?

5) Háidz dzài yùndùngchǎng shwāigwo yítsz, tā jyou dzài yě búyàu yùndùngle ma?

6) Yíge hwǒji yàushr cháng shwāi dūngsyi, nèige bǎihwòdyàn jyou dzài yě bùchǐng tā le ba?

C. "more" used in the comparative degree:

Examples:

1) 日本 sǎn 比 意國 sǎn 好看一點兒.	The Japanese umbrella is a bit more beautiful than the Italian umbrella.
2) 買現 chéng的 syé 比叫 syéjyàng 做 syé 方便的多.	It is much more convenient to buy ready-made shoes than to have them made to order.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Dzài jyāli chr̄fàn bǐ dzài fàngwǎr chr̄fàn shěngchyǎn ma?

2) Syōulǐ dyànhwà bǐ syōulǐ dyàndēng fèi shŕhou ma?

3) Jyàshř fēijī bǐ jyàshř chìchē wéisyǎn yìdyǎr ma?

4) Bùbīngde syùnlyàn bǐ pàubīng jyǎndan yìdyǎr ma?

5) Syǎuháidz syěsyìn bǐ dàren syángsyì de dwō ma?

6) Dzǒulù shàngpwō bǐ syàpwō nánde dwō, yě màndе dwō ma?

Pattern 2

Shwāi and dyàu compared

A. The usages of shwāi

a. shwāi meaning to drop and break:

Examples:

1) Bwōlibēi shwāi了.地下都是 bwōli.	The glass tumbler fell on the floor. The floor is full of glass.

2) 誰不小心把茶hú shwāi了?再也不能用了.
Who was so careless to have dropped the teapot? It can't be used any more.

3) Fāng làng很大,tsāngfáng裏的東西shwāi壞了很多.
During a big storm at sea, many things in the cabin fell and broke.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Gwàntou shwāidehwài shwāibuhwài?

2) Gāngchín shwāile, syōuli hěn fèichyán ba?

3) Yàushr nǐde tóu shwāile, yídìng hwèi lyóusyě ma?

b. Shwāi meaning to fall down:

1) Gù事裏說一jr̄ māu從房dǐng上shwāi下來了.老shǔ都希望他shwāi死了.
The story mentioned a cat falling from the roof. The mice all hoped that it died.

2) 他不是shwāi死的.是bèi車jwàng死的.
He didn't fall to his death. He was killed by a car.

3) 一個有shén經病的病人從lóutī shwāi下去了,可是沒shwāi着.
A mental patient fell down the stairs, but he was not hurt.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Yàushr sywésheng dzài yùndùngchǎng bǎ twěi shwāile, sywésyàu dzěmma bàn?

2) Syĭnbĭng shòusyùnde shŕhou cháng hwèi bă shŏu gēn twĕi shwāile ma?

3) Yàushr nĭ shwāidau héli chyule, yĕ chyù jàu Àikèsz̄gwāng ma?

c. shwāi meaning to throw an object against something, or to bang the door:

Examples:

1) 有的人一生氣就 shwāi 東西.	Some people throw things as soon as they get angry.
2) 别把茶 bēi 放在桌子上, shĕng 的他生氣的時候把茶 bēi shwāi 到地下去.	Don't put the teacup on the table lest he gets angry and throws the teacup on the floor!
3) 他 shwāi 門的時候把門 shwāi 壞了.	When he banged the door, it broke.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Cháng shwāi dūngsyi hĕn fèichyán ba?

2) Yàushr nĭ shwāi mén, Lyánjăng fá bufá nĭ?

3) Háidz bă bùsyĭhwan chŕde dūngsyi dōu shwāidau chwānghu wàitou chyùle. Nĭ yàu dă tā ma?

B. The usage of dyàu

a. dyàu meaning to fall off or drop off:

Examples:

1) 下車的時候,我的大衣 dyàu 在地下了.	When I got off the car, my overcoat fell to the ground.
2) Làng 太大. Fān船裏的人都 dyàu 到海裏了.	The waves were too high. All the people in the sailboat fell overboard.
3) 一 jr̄ 小 nyóu 從山dǐng上 dyàu 下來了.	A calf fell down from the top of the hill.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Yàushr tsúng jèige lóude lóutī dyàusyachyu, hwèi búhwei bǎ wǒmende gēbei shwāihwàile?

2) Nǐ kànjyan dzài nǐ chyántoude yíge rén bǎ chyán dyàudzai dìsya le, nǐ dzěmma bàn?

3) Wèishémma yǒude shŕhou fēijī hūrán tsúng tyānshang dyàusyalai?

b. dyàu meaning to be detached from something:

Examples:

1) 我的písyé的後跟 dyàu 了, 得拿去 syōuli 了.	The heel of my shoe came off. I must (take it and) have it repaired.
2) Fújwāngbù 的 pái 子 dyàu-下來了不要緊.誰都知道那一bù 叫 fújwāngbù.	If the sign of the clothing department fell down, it wouldn't matter. Everybody knows that department is called the clothing department.
3) 父親真老了.他的頭fa dyàu 的 ywè 來 ywè 多了.	Father is really old. More and more of his hair is falling out.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Yàushr nĭde yá dyàule, nĭ dzĕmma bàn?

2) Jyúdzshwĕi dyàudzai kùdzshang, syĭdedyàu syĭbudyàu?

3) Shùshang dyàusyalaide pínggwo bĭ jāisyalaide pínggwo hăuchr̆ yĭdyăr ma?

Homework

A. Read the following story orally several times:

Lău Jàu bĕnlai shr̀ yíge syéjyàng, gĕi rén syōuli syé. Hòulai tā jywéde dzwò syé bĭ syōuli syé shĕngshr̀, tā jyòu kāile yíge syépù. Kĕshr tā jyòu dzwò syău hàurde syé. Tā shwō syăuhàurde syé shĕng pídz, yĕ shĕng shŕhou. Lău Jàude syépù măimai bútai hău, yīnwei hĕn dwō rén lái măi dà hàurde syé, tāmen méiyou. Lău Jàu bă syépù gwānle, kāile yíge sănpù. Tā shwō syé búshr tài syăule, jyòu shr bùhéshr̀, kĕshr săn dà yìdyăr,syău yìdyăr búyaujĭn.Tāde sănpù kāile tsái yíge ywè, dāngrán măimai búhwei tài hău, tā yòu syăng bă sănpù gwānle dzwò byéde. Lău Jàu hĕn tsūngming, kĕshr bùkĕn hăuhāurde dzwòshr̀. Jēn kĕsyī!

B. Answer the following questions orally:

1) Lău Jàu bĕnlai shr dzwò shémma de?

2) Lău Jàu wèishémma kāi syépù bù syōuli syé le?

3) Lău Jàu wèishémma jyòu dzwò syău hàurde syé?

4) Lău Jàude syépù măimai hău buhău? Wèishémma?

5) Lău Jàu wèishémma syăng mài săn bĭ mài syé hău?

6) Lǎu Jàude sǎnpù kāile tsái yíge ywè, tā wèishémma yòu syǎng dzwò byéde?

7) Yàushr nǐ shr Lǎu Jàude hǎu péngyou, nǐ yàu gēn tā shwō shémma?

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos.421-428)

421.	官	gwān	N: officer	軍官	officer (armed forces)
				士官	NCO
				士官長	M/Sgt
422.	鞋	syé	N: shoe	兩shwāng鞋	two pairs of shoes
				鞋带子	shoe lace
				鞋jyang	shoemaker
				皮鞋	leather shoes
423.	旗	chí	N: flag	旗子	flag
				國旗	national flag
				降旗	lower the flag
				降旗號	retreat
424.	部	bù	M: section, part	皮鞋部	shoe department
				部分	part, portion, section
				部dwèi	troops
				東部	the eastern part (of)
425.	運 (运)	yùn	BF: move, ship, transport, luck	運動	exercise
				運動chǎng	athletic field, playground

426.	動 (动)	dùng	V: move, touch,	運動	exercise
				動手 shù	perform operation
427.	省	shěng	V: save, reduce	省錢	save money
				省的	avoiding
				省時候	save time
				省事	trouble-saving, save trouble
			[N/M: Province	河北省	Hopei]
428.	皮	pí	N: skin, fur, leather, hide	皮鞋	leather shoes
				皮带	leather belt

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B. 句子

1. 你看見王少校了嗎？

2. 沒看見，有甚麼事？

3. 快要 shēng旗了。那是他的事情。

4. 王上士行不行？

5. 不行。那是軍官的事，不是上士的事。
   聽說李上校來了，要看我們 shēng旗。

6. 他到城裏頭去買皮鞋去了。報上說今
   天買可以省點兒錢。

7. 為甚麼他常常買鞋？

8. 因為他愛運動，所以鞋壞的快。

9. 你能去找他回來 shēng旗嗎？

10. 我想可以，我知道他到那個百 hwò 公 sž
    的皮鞋部去買去了。

11. 你快點兒去吧！

12. 士官長告訴新兵一聽見降旗號應當就
    到運動 chǎng 上去對着國旗 jìng 禮。

13. 他身體不好，坐 fēi 機到東部找大夫動

手shu去了.

14. 你注意了沒有，他的皮鞋，鞋帶子，皮帶都是黑的.

15. 我們這部分的事情很簡單，我保險那些年chīng的人很快的就會作了.

16. 真dzāugāu，父親的保險刀不能用了！

C. Gù事

有一位軍官，想到街上的飯館去吃飯. 他太太說，不好. 在家裏吃又省錢又省時候. 可是那位軍官說:「在家裏吃飯很fèi事，你得作飯，我得洗wǎn.」

後來，他們還是到街上去了. 帶着他們的兒子，看看街上的鋪子.

那天是十月十號，街上很有意思. 每個鋪子前頭，都有國旗. 賣的東西都很便yi，所以他兒子想買皮鞋，太太也想

買皮鞋，一共用了三十多塊.

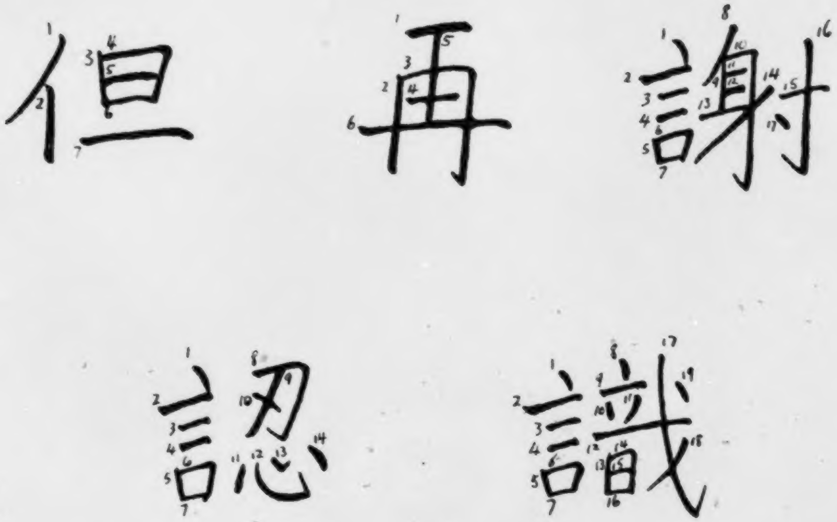
他們到一個百hwò公sz去買皮鞋. 那個百hwò公sz 的皮鞋部很大，東西又好又便yi. 因為他的兒子喜歡運動，所以，又買了很多運動時候用的東西，有衣shang，有鞋，wà子，都很好看，並且不貴.

買完了東西，在飯館兒吃完了飯，回到他們家的時候，那位軍官說，沒有錢了.

太太說：「我告訴你了，出去吃飯很fèi錢，因為不但吃飯要用錢，並且還要買很多別的東西.」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing(characters 276-280)



B. Radicals

1. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 但
2. 冂 (borders, 13) as in: 再
3. 言 (words, 149) as in: 謝, 認, 識

LESSON 71

I. Military Subject

白大海問李Jōu當兵的情sying.
他們兩個人談的很高sying.

白:	你報到的那個營chyū怎麼樣?	How was the fort at which you reported for duty?
李:	很好,也很大.營chyū大門的shàu所有syàn兵shǒuwèi.	It was very good and also very big. There was a military police on sentry duty at the main gate sentry post of the fort.
白:	進了大門以後,是甚麼地方?	What place is it after you enter the main gate?
李:	進了大門,右邊兒是吃飯的地方.	After you enter the main gate, you would see the mess hall on the right.
白:	左邊兒呢?	How about the left side?

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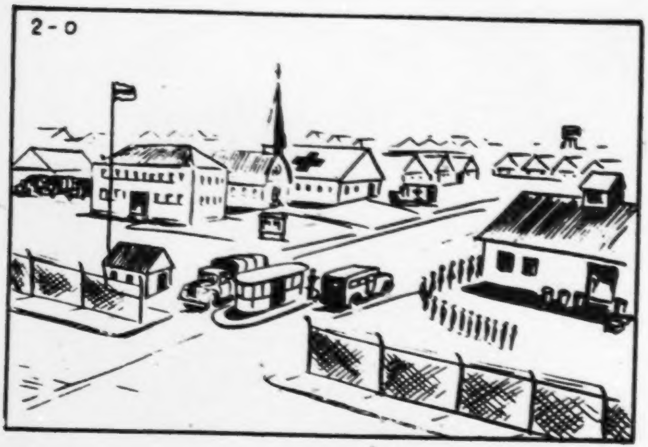

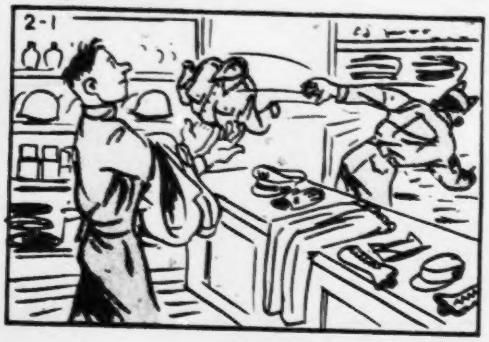

李:	左邊兒頭一個 lóu 是 sz̀lìngbù,	The first building on the left is headquarters.
白:	第二個 lóu 呢?	What is the second building?
李:	是禮拜 táng. 我每禮拜到那兒去作禮拜.	It is the church. I go there every week to attend church service.
白:	作禮拜的人多不多?	Were there many people who went to church to attend church service?
李:	不少. 差不多所有的人都到那兒去. 第三個 lóu 是我們的 jēnlyáu所. 我們 jēnlyáu 所前頭老有一個 jyòu 護車.	Quite a few. Nearly everyone went there. The third building is our dispensary. There is always an ambulance in front of the dispensary.
白:	你們的 jēnlyáu 所可以看甚麼病?	What kind of illnesses can the dispensary take care of?
李:	小病都可以在 jēnlyáu所看, 大病就	All minor illnesses can be cared for there. People with major diseases must

	得送到陸軍醫院去看去了.	be sent to the army hospital.
白:	你們營chyū裏有電yǐng-院嗎?	Is there a movie theatre at the fort?
李:	有.很便yi.我們看電yǐng-兒就用兩毛五分錢.在外頭看電yǐng兒就貴多了.	Yes, and it's very reasonable. We spent only twenty-five cents for a movie. It would be much more expensive outside.
白:	你到了營chyū以後,先作甚麼事了?	What did you do first after you arrived at the fort?
李:	我們的士官叫我去lǐng我的東西.	Our non-commissioned officer told me to draw my things.
白:	都lǐng甚麼?	What did you draw?
李:	Lǐng很多東西.他先把軍fú rōng給我.	We drew a lot of things. First he threw me my uniform.

白 :	你的軍fú都有些甚麽?	What was included in your uniform?
李 :	有gāngkwēi, 上衣, dàn帶, kù子跟長sywē.	We have a helmet, jacket, belt, trousers, and boots.
白 :	你lǐng了軍便fú了麽?	Did you receive a service uniform?
李 :	Lǐng了. 穿軍便fú的時候不dài gāngkwēi就dài軍便màu, 穿皮鞋不穿長sywē, 也不用dàn帶.	Yes, I did. When we wore the service uniform, we didn't put on a helmet but a garrison cap. We wore shoes but didn't wear either boots or belts.
白 :	你lǐng了工作fú麽?	Did you receive a work uniform?
李 :	Lǐng了. 有便màu, 上衣, kù子, yāu帶跟長sywē.	I did. It included a cap, jacket, trousers, belt and boots.
白 :	你還lǐng了甚麽了?	What else did you receive?

李:	還lǐng了wà子，手tàu兒跟很多別的東西.	Also some socks, gloves, and many other things.
白:	你們穿軍fú都有甚麼gwēijyu?	What were the regulations governing uniforms?
李:	Gwēijyu很多. 都得héshr̀, 看着才有jǐngshen.	There were many regulations. They must fit correctly in order to show spirit.
白:	你穿了軍fú以後，覺得怎麼樣?	How did you feel after you put on your uniform?
李:	剛穿的時候不太shūfu, 可是穿了幾天以後, 覺得很有jǐngshen.	When I first put it on, I did not feel too comfortable. But after a few days I felt in very high spirits.

II. Interrogation

有兩個美國軍人問一個中國戰fú:

Int:	我們fúlwǒ你的時候你作甚麼呢?	What were you doing when you were captured?
POW:	我要到山dǐng去看看.	I was going to the top of the hill to take a look around.
Int:	你的jǐngshen很好,你在甚麼地方shòu的syùn?	Your spirit is very good. Where did you receive your training?
POW:	在七六七營chyū.	At Fort 767.
Int:	那個營chyū在那兒?大不大?	Where was that Fort? Was it big?
POW:	那個營chyū在北平北邊兒,是一個很大的營chyū.	That fort was on the north side of Peiping. It was a big fort.
Int:	你們營chyū裏有電yǐng兒院嗎?	Was there a movie theatre at the fort?
POW:	有電yǐng兒院.我們軍人看電yǐng兒就用一毛錢.	There was one. It only cost us soldiers a dime to see a movie.

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Int:	你們營chyū裏有禮拜táng嗎?	Was there a church at your fort?
POW:	沒有禮拜táng.可是我常常到城裏頭去作禮拜.	No. But I often went to the city to attend church service.
Int:	你們的營chyū裏有jēnlyáu所嗎?	Was there a dispensary on the fort?
POW:	不但有jēnlyáu所,並且有醫院.醫院裏頭有很多好大夫.	Not only was there a dispensary, but also a hospital. There were many good doctors in the hospital.
Int:	你們jēnlyáu所離你們的醫院遠不遠?	Was your dispensary far from your hospital?
POW:	不遠.所以有病的兵從jēnlyáu所到醫院不必坐jyòu護車.	No. Therefore it was not necessary for a sick soldier to use the ambulance to go to the hospital from the dispensary.
Int:	你們就不要jyòu護車	Then you did not need an ambulance.

	了吧.	
POW:	我們還要 jyòu 護車: 有一次我們住的營房裏有一個兵病了,要是沒有 jyòu護車把他送到醫院去,他就一定死了.	We still needed one. Once a soldier at our barracks was sick. If there had not been an ambulance to send him to the hospital, he certainly would have died.
Int:	你們可以到營 chyū 外頭去玩兒嗎?	Could you go out of the fort to have a good time?
POW:	禮拜六跟禮拜天可以. 可是出去的手 syù 很 máfan.	On Saturdays and Sundays we could. But there were lots of red tape before we could leave the fort.
Int:	出門的時候 máfan 不 máfan?	Was it troublesome to go out the gate?
POW:	是的.到大門的時候,有一個	Yes, when we came to the gate, there was

	syàn 兵，看看 有没有 差 jyàjèng.	a military police checking to see if we had passes.
Int:	他們 也 看 你們的 軍fú 吧，他們 怎麼 看 你們的 軍fú?	I suppose he also checked your uniforms. How did he check your uniforms?
POW:	第一 看看 我們 dài的 軍màu 對 不對.	First he checked to see if our service hats were right.
Int:	第二 呢 ?	What next?
POW:	看看 我們 穿的 軍 fú jěngchí 不jěngchí.	Then he checked to see if our uniforms were neat.
Int:	第三 呢 ?	What was the third item?
POW:	看看 我們 穿的 皮鞋 乾淨 不乾淨.	To see whether our shoes were clean or not.
Int:	你們 出去 玩兒的 時候，dài 甚麼 màu 子 ?	What kind of hat did you wear when you went out?

POW:	我們 出去 玩兒的 時候 穿 軍便fú, 所以 dài 軍便 màu.	When we went out, we wore the service uniform, so we wore the garrison cap.
Int:	你們 軍人 穿 軍fú, 還有 甚麼 gwēijyu?	What other rules are there governing military uniforms?
POW:	Gwēijyu 很多. 第一, 不能 把手 放在 口dài兒裏.	There are many rules. First, you are not allowed to put your hands in your pockets.
Int:	要是 把手 放在 口dài兒裏, 怎麼樣?	What if you put your hands in your pockets?
POW:	要是 讓 syàn兵 或是軍官 看見, 就要 shòufá.	If you were seen by a military police or an officer, you would be punished.
Int:	還有甚麼 gwēijyu?	What else?
POW:	Chènshān 一定得放在 kù子裏頭.	Your shirt must be tucked inside your trousers.

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Int:	你們的軍fú 是 自己 買的 嗎 ?	Did you buy your own uniforms?
POW:	不是 我們 自己 買的.是 他們 給 我們的.	We did not buy them, they were given to us.
Int:	他們 給 你的 都héshr̀ 嗎 ?	Did all the uniforms given you fit you well?
POW:	要是 不 héshr̀, 他們 可以 給 我們 gǎi, 所以 在 中國 當兵 很 shūfu. 穿衣 shang, 看 yá, 看病 都 不用 給 錢.	If they didn't fit, they could alter them for us. Therefore, it was very comfortable to be a soldier in China. We got free uniforms, free dental and free medical care.

Vocabulary

140.	byànmàu	便帽	N:	cap
141.	chángsywē	長靴	N:	boots
142.	dàndài	彈帶	N:	belt (ammunition)
143.	dyànyǐngywàn	電影院	N:	movie theater
144.	dzwò lǐbài	作禮拜	VO:	attend a church service
145.	gǎi	改	V:	correct, change, alter, revise
146.	gūngdzwòfú	工作服	N:	fatigues
146.1	gūngdzwò	工作	N/V:	work, labor
147.	gwēijyu	規矩	N:	regulations, rules
148.	héshr̀	合適	SV:	be fit, suitable, fit (clothing)
149.	jēnlyáuswǒ	診療所	N:	dispensary
150.	jěngchi	整齊	CV:	"ship-shape"
151.	jyòuhùchē	救護車	N:	ambulance
152.	jyūnbyànfú	軍便服	N:	service uniform
153.	jyūnbyànmàu	軍便帽	N:	garrison cap
154.	jyūnmàu	軍帽	N:	service hat
155.	lǐbàitáng	禮拜堂	N:	church (building)
156.	shǒutàu	手套	N:	gloves
157.	shr̀	試	V:	try
158.	yāudài	腰帶	N:	belt

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. The usage of Ràng, Jyàu, and Bèi

These three co-verbs are used in a number of ways that so overlap that it is not always clear which use is intended. The sense is usually inferred from the context, but confusion is still possible at times. Study these four patterns:

1.1 TO CAUSE A STATE OR CONDITION: Jyàu and ràng

Jèijyan shr̀ching jyàu (ràng) rén shēngchì

Translate the following into English:

1) Tā shwō nèiyàngrde hwà, jēn jyàu rén tīngje bugāusyìng.
2) Jèiyàngrde shr̀ching dzwèi jyàu rén gāusyìng.
3) Dzwotyan wǎnshang wǒ dwō chr̄le yíkwài ròu, ràng wo bushūfule yíyè.
4) Nèige shr̀ching ràng wo yíyè méishwèijyàu.

1.2 TO CAUSE OR PERMIT SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING: Jyàu and ràng

Tā jyàu (ràng) wǒmen hūngjà Běipíng.

Translate the following into English:

1) Mǔchin syǎng(yau)mǎi ròu, jyou jyàu wo chyùle.
2) Wǒ syǎng syān bǎ chyóu jwānghǎule dzài kāichē, kěshr tā jyàu wo lǐkè jyou dzǒu.
3) Wǒ yàu dzwótyan chǐng neisyē kūngjyūn jyūngwān chr̄fàn, kěshr wǒ tàitai ràng wǒ syàlibài dzài chǐng.
4) Wǒ yàu gěi tā syōuli wúsyàndyàn, kěshr tā buràng wo syōuli; tā ràng wǒ dìdi chyù syōuli chyule.

1.3 NOT PERMIT: bujyàu and buràng

Tā bujyàu (buràng) wǒ jìnchyu.

Translate the following into English:

1) Wǒ syǎng jèitsz lyǔsyíng, dzwèihǎu shr syān dàu nèige dǐfang, kěshr syānsheng búrang wǒmen nèmma bàn.
2) Wǒ yàu kāi jèige chìchē, kěshr tā bújyàu wǒ kāi.
3) Wǒ syǎng nèiwei shàngwèi hěn hàu, jèige shr̀ching kéyi ràng tā chyù dzwò; kěshr tāmen dōu búràng tā chyù.

4) Wǒ kàn nèijang hwàr yàu dyàusyalai. Wǒ syǎng gěi tā fànghǎule, tā bujyàu wǒ gwǎn.

1.4 AGENT expressed by CV-O (with or without an untranslatable gěi) Ràng, jyàu, and bèi may all be used thus.

Chyán ràng tā (gěi), náchyule.	The money was taken by him.
Nèikwai ròu jyàu háidz (gěi) chr̄le.	That piece of meat was eaten by the child.
Jyǎgwo bèi Yǐgwo dǎbàile.	Country A was defeated by Country B.

Translate the following into English:

1) Dírénde fēijī yǐjing ràng wǒmen dōu (gěi) dǎsyalaile.
2) Tāde chyán dōu jyàu tā dìdi nádzǒule.
3) Wǒ nèige syāngdz ràng shéi (gěi) nùnghwàile?
4) Dírén lùjyūn sz̄lìngbù bèi wǒmen (gěi) hūngjàle.

2. PASSIVE VOICE - The passive is expressed in several ways:

2.1 Use of a normally transitive verb without an object. Dégwo dǎbàile. (Germany was defeated.)

2.2 Use of the coverb of agent as in 1.4 above.

2.3 Use of bèi, a coverb which does not require an object (but not jyàu or ràng)
Tā bèi dǎle sāntsz̀. (He was beaten three times.)
Chwán bèi hūngjàle. (The ship was bombed.)

Translate into English:

1) Nèi wǔshrjilyàng chìchē dōu bèi shāule.
2) Dzwótyan tāmen jyā chǐng kè; nǐ méibèi chǐng ma?
3) Dírénde chìchējàn yǐjing bèi jàhwàile.
4) Tā dàgài shr dzwótyan bèi dǎsžde.
5) Nèi lyǎngge jèndì yǐjing bèi hūngjà le.

Translate into Chinese:

1) They won't let me enter the airfield.
2) Have him report to the captain.

3) Our fortification was bombed by enemy planes.
4) That city was bombed three times by our planes.
5) That enemy plane brought down two of our planes.
6) Don't let him take my revolver away.
7) Someone (else) had borrowed my car.
8) You embarrass me greatly by saying that my Chinese is good.
9) I'm afraid that our headquarters will be bombed by the enemy planes.

IV. Pattern Drill

Pattern 1

The usage of ràng, jyàu, and bèi

A. To cause a state or condition: jyàu and ràng

Examples:

1) Línglingsweiswèi 的事情叫(or 讓)我頭 téng 極了.	The odd and end items really give me a headache.
2) 做禮拜的時候讓(or 叫)我們心裏很 shūfu.	When(we) go to church, it really makes us feel good.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Shéi néng ràng nǐ mǔchin gāusyìng?

2) Shémma shr̀ching ràng nǐ jāují?

3) Něijyan shr̀ching dzwèi ràng nǐ shēngchì?

4) Dūngsyi bùjěngchí jyàu rén jywéde dzěmmayàng?

5) Yàushr̀ nǐde jyūnmàu tài syǎu, hwèi jyàu nǐ bùshūfu ma?

B. To cause or permit someone to do something: jyàu and ràng

Examples:

1) Szlìng 部叫(or 讓)我們工作的時候,穿工作 fú.	Headquarters ordered us to wear fatigues when we are working.
2) 士官長讓(or 叫)他 shr̀shr 那些長 sywē.	The sergeant ordered him to try on those boots.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Yàushr nǐ fāshāu, Lyánjǎng jyàu nǐ dàu nǎr chyù kànbìng?

2) Shr̄jǎng jyàu pàubǐng hūngjī shémma dìfang, pàubǐng jyòu děi hūngjī shémma dìfang ma?

3) Nǐmen lyánjǎng ràng burang nǐmen dàu chénglide dyànyǐngywàn chyu?

4) Jǐngchá ràng burang jyòuhùchēde sùdù chāugwǒ èrshr-wǔlǐ?

C. Do not permit: bújyàu and búràng

Examples:

1) 你這 tàu 軍fú 不太 héshr̀. 怎麼不叫(or 不讓)他們 gǎi一gai?	This uniform of your does not fit. Why don't you ask them to alter it (for you)?
2) 要是我穿的不jěngchǐ,太太不讓(or 不叫)我到禮拜táng去.	If I don't look neat, my wife doesn't allow me to go to church.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Wèishémma Sz̄lìngbù búrang wǒmen dzài wūdzli chōuyān?

2) Wèishémma jēnlyáuswǒ búrang syǎuháidz jìnchyu kàn nǐde péngyou?

3) Mǎi wàdzde shŕhou, wèishémma nǐ bújyàu nǐ háidz shr̀-yishr?

4) Wèishémma jèige lóu bújyàu rén swéibyàn jìnlai?

D. Ràng, jyàu, or bèi used as a co-verb indicating passive voice:

Examples:

1) Dàn 袋還在這兒,可是 子dàn 讓(叫, or 被) 人給拿走了.	The cartridge belt is still here, but the cartridges have been taken away by somebody.
2) 我白手tàu 叫(讓or 被) 小māu 兒(給)nùng dzāng 了.	My white gloves have been soiled by the kitten.
3) 第二次世界大戰,Dé 國,意國,gēn 日本 bèi 打 bài了.	In the Second World War Germany, Italy and Japan were defeated.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Yàushr nǐde yāudài jyàu rén nádzǒule, nǐ kéyi dzài lǐng yìtyáu ma?

2) Yàushr nǐde jyūnbyànfú jyàu nǐ tàitai gěi gǎihwàile, nǐ dzěmma bàn?

3) Yàushr yìbǎ jyòu sǎn jyàu háidz gěi dyōule, nǐ búhwei dǎ nǐde háidz ba?

4) Yàushr nǐ mǎile hěn dwō wàigwo hwàjwāngpǐn méishàngshwèi, hwèi buhwei ràng hǎigwān nádzǒu?

5) Yàushr hwǒchējàn, fēijǐchǎng ràng díren gěi hūngjàle, wǒmen hái kéyi lyǔsyíng ma?

6) Yàushr díren ràng wǒmen gěi bāuwéile, tāmen yídìng tóusyáng ma?

7) Yàushr nǐ bèi fále, nǐ jywéde dyōulyǎn budyōulyǎn?

8) Yàushr nǐde fángdz bèi nǐ dz̀jǐ jwàngle, bǎusyǎn gūngsž yě gěi nǐ chyán ma?

9) Yàushr yíge jyūnshr̀mìmì bèi dìren gěi jr̄daule, chádechulai chábuchulai dìren shr dzěmma jr̄daude?

Pattern 2

Some ways of expressing passive voice:

A. Use of a normally transitive verb without an object:

Examples:

1) 第二次世界大jàn日本打bài了.	Japan was defeated in the Second World War.
2) 軍便fú,工作fú都gǎi好了.	Both the uniform and the fatigues have been altered.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions orally:

1) Yàushr sywésyàude gwēijyu búdà héshr̀, kéyi bukéyi gǎi?

2) Jǐngjyède shŕhou, jèige yíngchyū jìnlai chūchyude chìchē dōu děi jyǎnchá ma?

3) Yàushr tsānmóujǎngde dzwòjàn jìhwa dzwòde fēicháng hǎu, rényuánswǔnshr̄ kéyi shǎu dwōle ma?

4) Yàushr chúfáng shāule, bǎusyǎn gūngsz̄ gwǎn bugwǎn syōulǐ?

B. Use of the co-verb(jyàu, ràng or bèi) of agent: (see Pattern 1, D, Examples 1 and 2)

Exercise:

Render the following sentences into Chinese orally:

a. using jyàu as the co-verb of agent:

1) The church in our school was hit by an ambulance.

2) My gloves were thrown away by my wife. She said they were too dirty.

3) Your service uniform must have been altered by a tailor. It fits you so well now.

b. using ràng as the co-verb of agent:

1) The biggest movie theater was rented by a department store for only two days.

2) The pork and mutton were taken by your chauffeur. I didn't even have one piece.

3) All the cargo must be examined by the customs.

c. using bèi as the co-verb of agent:

1) The national flag on the dispensary was seen by an enemy plane.

2) The enemy's position was bombed many times by our bombers.

3) I was spanked only once by my mother when I was young.

C. Use of bèi, a co-verb which does not require an object (see Pattern I, D. example 3)

Exercise:

Render the following into Chinese orally:

1) Since when were they surrounded?

2) After the captive had been questioned a couple of times, I knew he was very sick.

3) Were you invited to visit the new military camp?

Homework

A. Read the following story orally several times:

Wáng Jūngshr̀ shr yíge hěn hǎude jyūnren. Tā dwèi Lùjyūnde gwēijyu fēicháng chīngchu. Lyánjǎng jyàu tā dzwò shémma, tā jyòu dzwò shémma. Wúlwùn tā chwān jyūnbyànfú hwòshr gūngdzwòfú dzǔngshr hěn jěngchí, kànje ràng ren jywéde hěn shūfu. Měi syīngchìr tā dōu dàu lǐbàitáng chyù dzwò lǐbài. Yǒu yítsz̀ tā dzwòwánle lǐbài, tsúng lǐbàitáng chūlaide shŕhou, bùsyǎusyin, shǒutàu dyàudzai dìsyale, bèi yíge syǎuháidz nùng dzāngle. Tā búdàn yìdyǎr yě bùshēngchì, bìngchyě hái wèn nèige háidz syǐhwan busyǐhwan jèige lǐbàitáng, syàwǔ jwǔnbèi dàu nèige dyànyǐngywàn chyù kàn dyànyǐngr, hǎu ràng nèige háidz wàngle gāngtsái bǎ tāde shǒutàu nùngdzāngle nèijyan shr̀.

B. According to the above story fill in the following blanks orally without referring to the text:

1) Wáng Jūngshr shr yíge________________.

2) Lyánjǎng_______tā dzwò shémma, tā jyòu dzwò shémma.

3) Tā dwèi___________fēicháng chīngchu.

4) Wúlwùn tā chwān jyūnbyànfú hwòshr gūngdzwòfú dzǔngshr ____________, kànje_______rén jywéde hěn shūfu.

5) Měi syīngchìr tā dàu lǐbàitáng chyù ____________.

6) Tā tsúng lǐbàitáng chūlaide shŕhou bùsyǎusyīn, shǒutàu ____________, _______syǎuháidz nùngdzāngle.

7) Tā________yìdyǎr yě bushēngchì,________hái wèn nèige háidz syǐhwan busyǐhwan_________, syàwǔ jwǔnbèi____ ________________.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos.429-435)

429.	詳	syáng	BF: detailed	詳細	- detailed
430.	細	syì	SV: fine, delicate	詳詳細細的	- in great detail
431.	精	jīng	BF: fine, essence	精神	- spirit
432.	神	shén	N: god,deity, spiritual	精神 神經	- spirit - nerve
433.	修	syōu	V: construct, build	修理	- fix, repair
434.	理	lǐ	V: to manage	修理	- fix,repair
435.	改	gǎi	V: correct, change,alter	改不了 改好了	- can't change - corrected

B. 句子

1. 為甚麼你的精神這麼好？

2. 有幾件很高syìng的事情，所以我的精神這麼好．

3. 請你詳詳細細的說一說．

4. 第一，我學會了修理fēi機．第二，我到醫院去jyǎnchá，看護說我身體很好．第三，我看見我的女朋友了．你的精神也不錯！

5. 對了，因為我有兩件衣shang，樣子太特別，我太太一天就給我改好了．所以很高syìng．

6. 上星期你告訴我你要到美國東部去．怎麼還沒去呢？

7. 我改了我的jìhwa，下禮拜不到東部去了，要到南部去．

8. 您說的太簡單了，恐怕學生就懂您大概的意思．

9. 士官長問了那個新兵穿幾號兒的鞋，幾號的衣shang以後，就把軍便màu，工作fú，yāu帶，手tàu甚麼的發給他了.

10. 昨天電yǐng院裏忽然死了一個人，後來雖然jyòu護車來了，可是太晚了.

11. 我從來沒聽說過叫別人替你作運動，可以讓你身體好的.

12. 我最喜歡 我們鄉下的那個禮拜堂. 那兒前頭種了很多樹，裏頭的電燈不太亮，yǐ子也很shūfu.

13. 記住，Gwà國旗的時候得小心，不能隨便gwà.

14. 要是忽然fēi機油沒了或是fēi機chǎng不能停fēi機，開fēi機的人就得另外找一個地方，還得知道那個地方是不是可以安全的降lwò.

15. 很多青年願意當海軍，他們覺得在海

上比在空中安全.

16. 上課的時候注意聽先生說的話，把要緊的地方記下來.

17. 有一次他喝酒喝的太多了，借了我的皮帶打人. 昨天他又喝多了，要借我的刀子，我沒借給他.

18. 上 fēi機以前，我跟老方商量應當買多少錢的保險. 他說：「多加點兒錢，省得你死了，你的小孩子沒錢上大學，得別人幫助他們.」你說我應當謝謝他還是打他？

C. Gù事

張先生有一天很不高 sying . 他姐姐問他為甚麼精神不太好.

張先生說我的表壞了. 他姐姐說：「表壞了沒甚麼，花點兒錢叫人修理修理就

行了. 為甚麼自己不高syìng. 別人看着也不shūfu.」

張先生就詳詳細細的告訴他, 那個表很貴, 是他朋友送給他的. 昨天他拿到鐘表鋪去修理去了. 可是那個鐘表鋪的人說他那個表太好了 他們不會修理, 得送到美國東部去修理.

張先生問他得多少錢, 那個修理鐘表的人說, 沒人知道, 得等修理的那個地方, 修理了以後才能知道.

張先生先打算請他們修理, 後來想了想,又改了jìhwa 了.因為他想, 要是花幾十塊錢修理這個表, 也許比買一個新表還貴. 可是現在張先生又得天天用表. 所以心裏老不高syìng, 別人看見覺得他精神不好.

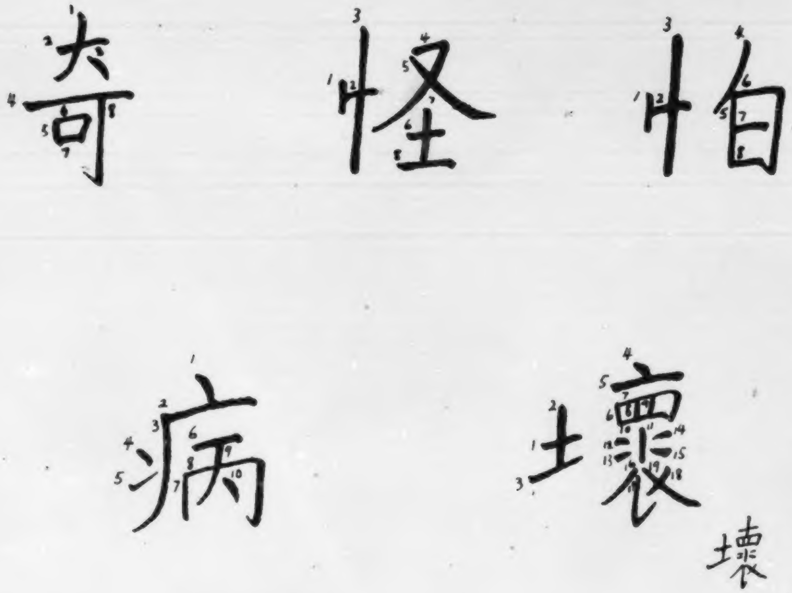
張先生的姐姐說:「不要緊, 我先給你幾十塊錢買一個新表. 等你甚麼時候願

意修這個舊表，就送去修吧！」

張先生聽說他姐姐肯給他錢，他就高syìng極了。

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 281-285)



B. Radicals

1. 大 (great, 37) as in: 奇
2. 忄 (heart, 61) as in: 怪, 怕
3. 疒 (sick, 104) as in: 病
4. 土 (earth, 32) as in: 壞

VOCABULARY INDEX

			LESSON
B			
bá yá	VO:	to extract a tooth	68
bá	V:	pull out	68
bǎihwògūngsz̄	N:	department store	70
bàng	M:	pound (lbs)	67
bèi(bù)	N:	back (body)	65
bēngdài	N:	bandage	68
bǔ yá	VO:	to fill a tooth	68
bǔ	V:	to repair, mend	68
bùfèn	N:	part	67
byànmàu	N:	cap	71
C			
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chángsywē	N:	boots	71
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D			
dǎ yùfángjēn	VO:	inoculate (medical)	64
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dùdz	N:	abdomen	66
dùng	N:	cavity, hole, cave	68
dùng shǒushù	VO:	operate (perform an operation)	68
dùng	V:	move, touch	68
dyànyǐngywàn	N:	movie theater	71
dzū	V:	rent	69
dzūfáng	VO:	rent a house	69
chūdzū	V:	for rent	69
dzwò lǐbài	VO:	attend a church service	71
E			
ěrbíhóukē	N:	ear, nose, and throat department	65
F			
fāshāu	VO:	have a fever	65
fángyì jèngmíngshū	N:	inoculation certificate, immunization certificate	64
fèi	N:	lung	65
fèi	V:	waste, expend, use	
fèi chyán	VO/SV:	cost money, take money/be expensive	70
fèi shŕhou	VO/SV:	consume time, take time/time-consuming	70
fèi shr̀	VO/SV:	take a lot of work/laborious, troublesome	70

			LESSON
féng	V:	sew, suture	68
fújwāngbù	N:	clothing department in a department store	70

G

gǎi	V:	correct, change, alter, revise	71
gūngdzwòfú	N:	fatigues	71
gūngdzwò	N/V:	work, labor	71
gwàntou	N:	canned food	69
gwēijyu	N:	regulations, rules	71

H

hǎigwān	N:	custom house	64
hǎilǐ	N:	nautical mile	64
hǎuchù	N:	good points, advantages	68
hwàichù	N:	bad points, disadvantages	68
hàur	N/M:	number (measure for size)	70
hégé	VO:	meet with a standard	67
héshr̀	SV:	be fit, suitable. fit (clothing)	71
hóulúng	N:	throat	66
hòugēn	N:	heel	70
hū chì	VO:	exhale	65
hūsyī	V/N:	breathe, take a breath/breath	65
hùshr	N:	nurse	65
hwàn	V:	exchange, change	64
hwèi	A:	would, may	65
hwǒtwěi	N:	ham	69
hwòchwán	N:	cargo ship, freighter	64
hwò	N:	cargo	64

J

jāngkai	RV:	open	66
jàu àikèsz̄gwāng	VO:	take an X-ray	66
jēn	N/M:	needle/stitch	68
jēnlyáuswǒ	N:	dispensary	71
jēngbīngjyú	N:	Draft Board	67
jēng	V:	draft	67
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jǐ nyóunǎi	VO:	milk the cow	69
jǐngjyè	V/N:	secure, security	67
jū	N:	pig	69
-jǔng	M:	kinds, types	66
jùng	V:	swell	66
jwàn	V:	turn, make a turn	66
jwānghwò	VO:	load cargo	64
jwāng	V:	load, pack	64

			LESSON
jyǎyá	N:	false tooth	68
jyǎ	SV:	false	68
jyǎnché	V/N:	inspect	64
jyǎujǎng	N:	bottom of foot (sole)	66
jyǎu	N:	foot (of a body)	66
jyǎuwàndz	N:	ankle	66
jyēdàu	RV:	receive	67
jyēshr	SV:	be strong, durable, sturdy	68
jyòuhùchē	N:	ambulance	71
jyūnbyànfú	N:	service uniform	71
jyūnbyànmàu	N:	garrison cap	71
jyūnfǎshěnwèn	N:	court martial	67
shěnwèn	V/N:	investigate/investigation	67
jyūnmàu	N:	service hat	71
jywānchyán	VO:	donate money, solicit money	69
jywān	V:	give, donate	69

K

kànbìng	VO:	see a doctor; diagnose a disease	69
késou	N/V:	cough	66
kèchwán	N:	liner, passenger ship	64
-kǒu	M:	a mouth full of (meal, air, water, etc.)	65

L

làng	N:	wave	64
lí	N:	pear	69
lǐbàitáng	N:	church (building)	71
línglíngswèiswèide	N:	odds and ends	69
língswèi	SV:	odds and ends of, sundries	69
lyáng	V:	measure	67
lyóu	V:	to flow	68
lyóusyě (lyóusywè)	VO:	to bleed	68

M

mádzwèiyàu (máyàu)	N:	anaesthesia, anesthetic	68
mǎtou	N:	wharf, dock	64
mài (mwò)	N:	pulse	66
máubìng	N:	flaw, ailment, defect	65
mìnglíng	V/N:	order	67
myànbāufáng	N:	bakery	69

N			LESSON
nèikē	N:	medical department (as opposed to surgical)	65
wàikē	N:	surgical department	65
núngchwāng	N:	abscess	66
P			
páidz	N:	sign; tag; brand; make	66
písyé	N:	leather shoes	70
píngjyău	N:	flat-foot	66
píng	SV:	be flat	66
R			
rùkǒushwèi	N:	import duty	64
rùwǔsywānshr̀	Ph:	oath of enlistment	67
sywānshr̀	VO:	take an oath	67
S			
săn	N:	umbrella	70
shāyăn	N:	trachoma	66
shāngfēng	VO/N:	catch cold; cold	66
shàngshwèi	VO:	pay duty, pay tax	64
shàuswǒ	N:	sentry post	67
shēntǐ	N:	body, physique	65
shénjing	N:	nerve	65
-shēng	M:	measure for sound, voice	66
shěng	V:	save, reduce	70
shěng chyán	VO/SV:	save money/economical	70
shěng shŕhou	VO/SV:	save time/time-saving	70
shěng shr̀	VO/SV:	save trouble or bother/ trouble-saving	70
shěngde	CV:	avoiding, lest	70
shōuchyánde	N:	cashier	69
shǒushùshr̀	N:	surgical room, operating room	68
shǒutàu	N:	gloves	71
shǒuwàndz	N:	wrist	66
shǒuwèi	V/N:	guard	67
shr̀	V:	try	71
shr̀chăng	N:	market	69
shr̀gwān	N:	non-commissioned officer	67
shūsyě (shūsywè)	VO:	blood transfusion, blood donation	68
syě (sywè)	N:	blood	68
shwāi	V:	fall down; throw or dash down/ cast at	70
swǒ	M:	for buildings, houses	69
syàn	N:	thread	68
syànchéngde	N:	ready-made	70
syāudú	VO:	sterilize (kill germs)	68
syāuhwà	V/N:	digest/digestion	68

			LESSON
syéjyàng	N:	shoemaker	70
syĕjyāng (sywèjyāng)	N:	blood plasma	68
syĕkù (sywèkù)	N:	blood bank	68
syĕyā (sywèyā)	N:	blood pressure	65
syèhwò	VO:	unload cargo	64
syī chì	VO:	inhale	65
syī yìkouchì	Ph:	take a deep breath (lit.take one mouthful of breath)	65
syīgài	N:	knee	65
syīnchī	N:	Sunday, a week (interchangeable with lǐbài)	67
syōuli	V:	repair, fix up	70
syūng(bù)	N:	chest (body)	65
syūngwéi	N:	chest size	67

T

tăngsya	RV:	lie down	66
tăng	V:	lie (down)	66
-tàu	M:	set (measure for suits, books, etc.)	70
tǐgāu	N:	body height	67
tǐjùng	N:	body weight	67
tóuténg	N/SV:	headache	65
téng	SV:	ache, be painful	65
tsāngfáng	N:	cabin	64
tswún	V:	keep, preserve	66
tswúnchyán	VO:	deposit money	66
túdzăichăng	N:	stockyard, abattoir	69
tù	V:	vomit	64
tūngjr̄	V/N:	notify, notification	67

W

wèi	CV:	for	67
wān	SV/V:	be bent/bend	66

Y

yādz	N:	duck	69
yádàifu	N:	dentist	68
yǎnkē	N:	ophthalmological department	66
yáng	N:	sheep	69
yǎngchì	N:	oxygen	68
yāu	N:	waist	66
yāudài	N:	belt	71
yàu	N:	medicine	65
yīshēng	N:	doctor (medical)	65
yīywàn	N:	hospital	65
yóuchāi	N:	mail carrier	67

			LESSON
yǔyī	N:	raincoat	70
yùndùngchǎng	N:	athletic field	70
yùndùng	V/N:	take exercise/exercise, sports; movement	70
ywè....ywè	A:	the more...the more	64
ywè lái ywè....	A:	getting more and more	64

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